

Woman arrested in W. German arms case

BONN (R) — West German authorities said on Monday they had arrested a 33-year-old woman on suspicion of trying to arrange illegal weapons sales worth more than \$1 billion. Helmut Pathe, a prosecutor in the industrial Ruhr valley city of Wuppertal, said the woman had tried to sell 30 helicopters, 22 fighter planes, 200 tanks, three submarines and two frigates. Pathe told Reuters she was arrested on Sept. 28 in the Ruhr town of Hagen. He refused to identify her, but said she had both West German and Argentine citizenship. He said prosecutors believed the woman belonged to an "international organisation" dealing in U.S., French and Argentine-built weapons. She was being held in investigative custody and no charges had been filed against her. The Hamburg-published magazine Stern, which first reported the woman's arrest in a telex to news organisations on Monday, said that the weapons involved may have been destined for Iran. Pathe said the woman dealt with various clients, but there were no indications that Iran was among them. In Wiesbaden, a spokesman for the federal crime office said the woman had been acting as the agent of a foreign company, which it declined to identify.

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Bridges closed

AMMAN (Petra) — The King Hussein and Prince Mohammad bridges across the River Jordan will be closed for traffic on Thursday, Oct. 8, the Public Security Department (PSD) said on Monday. A PSD statement said the number of people allowed to travel to the West Bank on Wednesday via the King Hussein Bridge will be 750, while those allowed to travel via the Prince Mohammad Bridge will be 400. It called on all passengers travelling on that day to proceed to the bridges before 10 a.m.

Sharif Zaid meets senior Soviet envoy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker on Monday received Vice-Admiral Valentin Vlosov, head of a Soviet military delegation currently on a visit to Jordan. The meeting was attended by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb and his assistant as well as Soviet Ambassador in Amman Alexander Zinchuk. The Soviet delegation arrived here on Sept. 29.

Israel names successor to Sneh

TEL AVIV (R) — The head of the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Gaza Strip, Brigadier-General Yeshayahu Erez, will take over the equivalent job in the occupied West Bank, the defence ministry said on Monday. Gen. Erez, 48, succeeds Brigadier-General Efraim Sneh, who left the post last month. Sources said at the time that 43-year-old Sneh was leaving because of a policy dispute with Shmuel Goren, the Israeli government's hardline coordinator of Israeli policy in the occupied territories. Israeli newspapers said Sneh opposed a proposal by Israel to pump water from West Bank wells to Jerusalem.

12 Tamil Tigers commit suicide

COLOMBO (R) — Twelve Tamil separatist guerrillas committed suicide in government custody on Monday just before they were to be flown to Colombo from their stronghold Jaffna, official sources said. A government official said the 12, including two leaders, were among 17 members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) militant group who swallowed cyanide capsules at the Palaly airport in Jaffna. He said the men were taken to an army hospital where the 12 died and the others were in a critical condition. Shortly after the mass suicide, Tigers attacked two Sri Lankan army camps in the Tamil-dominated Jaffna peninsula (See related story on page 8).

China says Vietnamese jet shot down

PEKING (AP) — China claimed it downed a Vietnamese jet fighter Monday in one of the most serious incidents along the tense Sino-Vietnamese border since the two former allies fought a brief war along the boundary in 1979. The official Xinhua news agency said the air force shot down a Vietnamese MiG-21 Monday afternoon after it intruded as far as 30 kilometres into Chinese airspace over Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region in southern China. The report said China's Foreign Ministry had "made representations" to Vietnam's ambassador about the violation of Chinese airspace.

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Iraqi jets thrash Iran-linked tankers and offshore bases

World's largest vessel among 4 hit in sweeping raids across the Gulf

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi warplanes, blasting Iranian oil facilities at both ends of the Arabian Gulf, damaged the world's largest tanker and set another on fire on Monday.

Gulf-based salvage executives said a third tanker also was hit, and possibly a fourth. As the Iran-Iraq war escalated anew, jarring Japanese ship owners ordered their vessels out of the waterway (See page 2).

Shipping sources quoted by Reuters said a fierce fire aboard the 256,263-tonne Cypriot tanker Shining Star after the raid on Monday on Hormuz terminal at the mouth of the Gulf.

The 237-311-tonne Liberian-flag supertanker World Admiral was also hit by two Mirage fighter-bombers near the terminal, the sources said.

Earlier they reported the Liberian-flag Seawise Giant, at 564,739 tonnes the biggest vessel afloat, suffered minor damage in the attack.

The only casualty reported in the simultaneous attacks was one seaman aboard the World Admiral.

Iraq said its French-built F-1 Mirages ranged 960 kilometres south to strike the important Larak Island terminal in the Strait of Hormuz and another nearby terminal on Lavan Island.

Baghdad Radio also said Iraqi jets made "destructive strikes" on Iranian oil facilities at Farsi and Cyrus islands in the northern

Gulf, leaving Cyrus as "mere rubble, engulfed by flames." It said the bold, daylight raids were to punish Tehran for "crimes against our people," evidently meaning heavy Iranian bombardment of the southern Iraqi city of Basra, and "fall within Iraq's firm and legitimate right" to cut off oil revenues through which Iran finances its war effort.

Iraq used the Shining Star, the World Admiral and the Seawise Giant as storage tankers at the mouth of the Gulf for crude oil and products shuttled from Kharg Island oil terminal in the north, which has been repeatedly raided by Iraq.

The Baghdad war communiqué said a "very large number" of planes were involved and the pilots did not leave until they saw flames and thick smoke rising from the targeted ships.

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Iran threatens to attack U.S. facilities in Arab Gulf states

NICOSIA (Agencies) — A top military official in Tehran has threatened Iranian attacks on U.S. bases in Gulf Arab states, Iran's official IRNA news agency reported on Monday.

General Zahereh said the Tehran Times newspaper that "once the malicious intent of the United States is established, then Iran's attack on those bases would be perfectly justified."

The general is the personal representative of Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini on the country's supreme defence council.

Iranian officials in the past have threatened retaliation against Gulf Arab states for assisting Iraq.

The United States has built up a naval flotilla in the Gulf to protect Kuwaiti tankers reflagged under the American flag from attack by Iran in revenge for Kuwait's support for Baghdad.

The main U.S. support base inside the Gulf is at Bahrain. IRNA quoted Gen. Zahereh

as saying a "conspiracy of silence by international organisations" over the U.S. capture of an Iranian landing craft in the Gulf in late September warranted retaliation by Iran.

The United States said the craft was caught red-handed laying mines. Tehran said it was an innocent supply vessel.

Iran also said its bases in the war-torn Gulf were on full alert following intensive Iranian naval exercises that set off widespread alarm and sent a U.S. warship steaming towards the manoeuvres.

Iran's Prime Minister Hussein Musavi vowed Sunday to fight any aggressor in the Gulf and said Iran was determined to oppose the U.S. presence there.

Rear Admiral Harold J. Bernsen, commander of the U.S. navy's Middle East force, acknowledged that higher officials ordered his flagship to break off from a southbound convoy and head north towards the area Friday night.

Adm. Bernsen wouldn't say from whom or what level the order came directing the USS Lasalle to head towards the northern Gulf, where scores of Iranian vessels were spotted.

IRNA said the exercises that ended Sunday were carried out by the Revolutionary Guards Corps and tested Iran's ability to defend its main oil terminal at Kharg Island and Gulf oilfields.

News of the exercise shed some light on reports from shipping sources that a flotilla of Iranian gunboats headed for a Saudi-Kuwaiti oil platform west of Kharg early on Saturday.

The vessels, including speedboats used frequently by Revolutionary Guards in shipping attacks, headed towards the joint Saudi Arabian-Kuwaiti oil terminal at Khafji. The incident reportedly triggered a heightened military alert in Saudi Arabia.

Some sources said low-flying Saudi aircraft chased off the boats, but officials denied their planes took part in any such action.

S. Arabia and Kuwait said to have ended Iraq oil deal

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have stopped selling oil on behalf of Iraq to aid that country's war effort against Iran, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported Monday.

The respected oil industry weekly, published in Nicosia, said the so-called "war relief" oil agreement lapsed at the end of August and has not been renewed.

Under the agreement reached in February 1983, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait supplied Iraq with 310,000 barrels of oil a day to compensate primarily for the loss of Iraq's export routes through Syria to the Mediterranean.

The Syrians blocked the pipeline from Iraq in 1982.

The Saudi-Kuwaiti-Iraqi deal originally expired last February, but deliveries continued until the end of August at a rate of around 140,000-150,000 barrels a day to clear a backlog, the weekly reported.

The arrangement ended despite Iraqi urgings, the survey added.

But the weekly added: "The Iraqis are still optimistic that agreement will be reached on a future revival of the deal in some form or another, even if the volume is reduced."

"The key to all this evidently lies in Riyadh, since the Kuwaitis are understood to have indicated that they would be ready to resume war relief supplies to Iraq

provided that Saudi Arabia takes the lead."

Gulf oil industry sources said the MEES report was a surprise since the oil industry had assumed that although the agreement had not been renewed last February, the supplies had nevertheless continued.

They said few people appeared aware that Iraqi liftings of Saudi and Kuwaiti oil from the neutral zone between the two countries had been stopped.

The supplies involved 250,000 barrels per day (bpd) of Khafji crude from the offshore neutral zone — 125,000 bpd each by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait — and 60,000 bpd of Arabian light by Saudi Arabia to Iraq on a time-exchange basis, MEES said.

MEES said the neutral zone oil production should now be added to Kuwaiti and Saudi outputs.

Iraq's export capacity, badly slashed in the early days of the Gulf war, has been largely restored with three other export pipelines running through Saudi Arabia and Turkey and a fourth planned.

Iraqi production slumped from a pre-war level of 3.6 million barrels a day to 1.2 million barrels in early 1983, partly because some of its oilfields were shut down because of the fighting.

Iraqi production is now pegged at around 2.7 million barrels a day and will reach pre-war levels once the new pipeline is completed sometime in 1989.



His Majesty King Hussein on Monday greets Pakistani President Mohammad Zia ul Haq at a lunch hosted by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker in honour of the Pakistani leader. General Zia, accompanied by his wife, Begum Shafiq, and a senior military and civil delegation including Foreign Minister Yacoub Khan, Planning and Trade Minister Mahboob Al Haq, Industry Minister Shujri Shujat Hussain and parliament members Fasih Iqbal and Mohammad Ali Shah, arrived here on a state visit on Sunday.

Zia, visiting Islamic academy and RSS, lauds Jordan's achievement in development

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — On the second day of his official visit to Jordan, Pakistani President Mohammad Zia ul Haq on Monday visited two of Jordan's scientific institutions where he stressed the importance of more cooperation in technology and sciences among Arab and Muslim countries.

General Zia also visited the Martyr's Monument and the tomb of the late King Abdullah, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom and grandfather of His Majesty King Hussein, and the tomb of King Talal, father of King Hussein.

Gen. Zia, accompanied by his wife, Begum Shafiq, and a senior military and civil delegation including Foreign Minister Yacoub Khan, Planning and Trade Minister Mahboob Al Haq, Industry Minister Shujri Shujat Hussain and parliament members Fasih Iqbal and Mohammad Ali Shah, arrived here on a state visit on Sunday. He leaves today for Turkey.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan accompanied Gen. Zia to the newly established Amman-based Islamic Academy for Sciences and the Jordan Valley. The Islamic Academy of Sciences was founded in 1986 by the Orga-

nisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) standing committee for Islamic scientific and technological cooperation which is chaired by Gen. Zia.

Jordan's socio-economic development and achievements were praised in speeches delivered at the academy by Gen. Zia, Mr. Khan and Planning Minister Haq.

Gen. Zia said: "What I have seen here, during my visits to various cultural and scientific institutions, clearly indicates the Jordanian people's efficiency and capabilities to interact with civilisation and its various inputs."

He also referred to Jordan's experience in linking between the spiritual values and civilisation's needs. "These are factors which have helped Jordan attain such a distinguished development and at the same time maintain the Islamic heritage and the concepts of Islam."

Jordan, he said, provided an example for development to be followed by Muslim countries.

Prince Hassan noted in a speech at the academy that it was of paramount importance for Jordan and Pakistan to get introduced to each other's scientific and technological capabilities to outline a framework for bilateral cooperation in accordance with the pillars of Islam.



Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, later visited the Jordan Valley and was welcomed by members of the Pakistani community living there (Petra photos).

Prince Hassan expressed satisfaction over the recent establishment of a Higher Council for Science and Technology in Jordan. The council, he said, aims at defining the Kingdom's priorities in science and technology and putting forward respective policies to implement them.

The Crown Prince also said the government had donated a piece of land to accommodate the premises of the Islamic Academy for Sciences. He said the institution would be set up within the radius of scientific organisations in Jordan to consolidate cooperation between the academy on the one hand and the various scientific institutions on the other hand.

"This cooperation will become a nucleus for an Islamic scientific complex to serve the interests and needs of the (Islamic) nation," he said.

The president of the academy, Mumtaz Qadi, who is also an advisor to Gen. Zia, briefed the gathering on the academy's charter, and the present and future objectives in the areas of sciences and technology.

Mr. Qadi described the academy as a "think-tank for scientific and technological excellence and creativity in the Islamic World. It will link Muslim scholars in an atmosphere conducive for creative discussions to

solve the nation's problems in the area of technological and scientific advancement."

During his visit to the academy, Gen. Zia was briefed by Higher Education Minister Nassereddin Al Assad and Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Hisham Al Khatib on the programmes and achievements of their respective ministries.

Dr. Adnan Badran, from the Higher Council for Science and Technology, also briefed Gen. Zia on the council's duties. The council, he said, aims at unifying all manpower and resources to achieve technological development in Jordan.

Foreign Minister Yacoub Khan, in remarks made at the academy, stressed the importance of investigating the backgrounds and environment which led to the numerous scientific achievements of Muslim scholars in the past. Such a search, Mr. Khan said, "will allow the Muslim Nation to regain its glorious past in civilisation and development."

Planning Minister Haq referred to Jordan's development experience and said the "rapid socio-economic advancement here was directly linked to the constant support and care given to the march by King Hussein and

(Continued on page 3)

Shamir to visit U.S. regardless of meeting with Reagan

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The White House has asked Israel to delay until early next year a request for a meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, a U.S. official said Monday.

Mr. Shamir plans to be in the United States in mid-November, and asked to see the president then. The official said Israel was asked to delay because of uncertainty over a date for Mr. Reagan's summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

But, Mr. Shamir will go ahead with the trip even if Mr. Reagan postpones the requested meeting with the Israeli leader, a Shamir spokesman said.

Mr. Shamir is scheduled to be in Miami on Nov. 19 to address the General Assembly of Jewish Organisations, said spokesman Yossi Ahimeir.

"Shamir will travel to the United States regardless of whether he has a meeting with Reagan," said Ahimeir. "He was hoping to see the president but he may have to wait a few months."

The United States is about to take a fresh look at peace prospects in the Middle East. Secretary of State George P. Shultz will hold talks in Israel late next week, principally with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

Ahimeir also said that Mr. Shamir had held out the prospect of accepting an international Middle East peace conference, but only after direct Arab-Israeli peace talks.

Ahimeir told Reuters that Mr. Shamir on Sunday met Palestinian delegates from the Israeli-occupied West Bank and told them he would accept a conference if a peace formula had already been reached in direct talks (See page 2).

Amal-PLO stand-off undermines implementation of 'camps war' pact

BEIRUT (R) — Palestinian and Lebanese fighters clung to their rival positions in and around refugee camps in Lebanon in defiance of a Syrian-sponsored peace pact due to take effect on Monday.

Palestinian and Amal militia sources told Reuters implementation of an agreement to end a three-year "camps war" was delayed by differences over which side should control hard-won hills east of the southern port of Sidon.

Under the terms of the truce, some 3,000 Palestinian fighters were to have quit trenches and bunkers scooped out from the hills in close-quarter battles 11 months ago.

"The Palestinians must withdraw from areas they captured in accordance with the pact," said Amal official Haitham Jumaa.

A Palestinian source commented: "The feud now is where to send the 3,000 Palestinians after they withdraw from Sidon."

The agreement, worked out on Sept. 11 and sponsored by Syrian

officials, provided for an end to Amal's siege of Palestinian refugee camps in the south and Beirut and a withdrawal of Palestinians from their Sidon battle positions.

Amal has accused Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat of trying to extend his power in Lebanon while Palestinians charge Amal with trying to drive them out of the country altogether.

Sporadic Amal-Palestinian battles over the past three years are estimated to have killed about 2,500 people.

The Syrian-backed Amal movement has demanded that Palestinians pull back from the shell-scarred ridges dominating the strategic coastal highway and move into the nearby refugee camps of 'Ain Al Hilweh and Mieh-Mieh.

Palestinians say they would be at the mercy of aggressors — and Israeli warplanes in particular — if they restricted their military activities to the crowded southern settlements.

There are about 300,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. Of these about 80,000 live in and around 'Ain Al Hilweh.

Israeli aircraft periodically raid targets in and around the camps to forestall what Israel says are plans to attack Israel or its so-called "security zone" in Lebanon.

The mainstream Fateh movement of the PLO is widely regarded as the strongest Palestinian organisation in the area.

One Fateh official, Lieutenant-Colonel Alaa, told Reuters: "The Amal siege of the refugee camps has not been lifted. So far, humanitarian services have not been provided."

In Beirut, witnesses said Amal fighters armed with Kalashnikov rifles and anti-tank rocket launchers continue to man positions around Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps.

Syrian troops deployed in and around the two Beirut shantytowns last April, allowing women and children to venture out to buy food and medical supplies.

Modest turnout in Egyptian referendum

CAIRO (Agencies) — Posters draped the street lamps in Cairo urging Egyptians to vote for President Hosni Mubarak — but there were few signs otherwise that Monday was a national election day in Cairo.

The 59-year-old leader stood for a second six-year term. Some 14 million electors in a country of 51 million were asked to vote "yes" or "no" with the outcome a foregone conclusion in favour of Mr. Mubarak, the only candidate.

Voting started briskly at eight a.m. and government officials said no incidents were reported in any of about 23,000 nationwide polling stations up to noon.

In industrial areas and in the Mediterranean port city of Alexandria trains and company buses were commandeered to take workers to the polling stations.

Mr. Mubarak said after casting his vote that "the greatest challenge facing democracy is failure of the people to vote."

In last April's general elections only about half of Egypt's eligible voters went to the polls.

Voting is compulsory in theory and a fine of two pounds (about \$1) is imposed on absentees.

Voters were asked to approve a second term by marking a green circle or reject it by marking a black one on ballots carrying Mr. Mubarak's picture.

The People's Assembly, or parliament, last July nominated Mr. Mubarak to succeed himself by a vote of more than 90 per cent of its 458 members. Besides the president's dominant National Democratic Party (NDP), his backers included all parliamentarians from three of the nation's five legal opposition parties as well as those of the banned, but tolerated, fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood.

But two opposition parties, the centre-right Al Wafd and the leftist Unionist Progressive Party (UPP) told Reuters they were against Mr. Mubarak's re-election

because "the president failed to detail his future plans and we oppose the system of election through referendum."

A spokesman for the UPP said "we have asked our members to go to the polling stations and cast a 'no' vote." An Al Wafd party official said its members had been instructed to boycott the referendum altogether.

Results of Monday's referendum will be announced Tuesday.

Voter turnout in Cairo was reported generally light in the early stages of the nine hours of polling. It picked up later in the day.

At Suez, a city at the southern tip of the Suez Canal, officials reported a noticeably higher turnout at the 145 voting stations than in previous polls, 60 to 80 per cent.

Mr. Mubarak, his wife Suzanne and their sons Alaa, 27, and Gamal, 24, voted at a station in Helwan, a suburb northeast of Cairo.

Tehran tells Tokyo it will not attack friendly Japanese ships

Iranian gunboat interrogates Japanese convoy in Gulf

TOKYO (Agencies) — Iran's embassy in Tokyo has told Japanese officials Iran will not attack friendly ships in the Gulf and denied that it was responsible for recent attacks, a foreign ministry official said.

He said Iranian officials called to the ministry to explain the attacks on tankers in the Gulf denied responsibility and asked Japan if it had any evidence for accusing them.

The Japanese shipping industry last week suspended all ship movements into the Gulf.

Shipping sources said Japanese vessels and Japanese-manned ships might resume sailing into the Gulf later this week.

Shipowners and the All Japan Seamen's Union are expected to meet officials from the transport and foreign ministries Tuesday morning to discuss a resumption after monitoring progress of nine Japanese-manned ships now sailing out of the Gulf in convoy, a transport ministry official said.

Any resumption would only be partial, with ships sailing in daytime in the eastern half of the Gulf, away from the dangerous western approaches to Kuwait, he said.

Shipowners and the union are expected to lift a ban on Gulf shipping by Japanese ships within two or three days if the convoy makes it out safely, the industry sources said.

Six Japanese ships are outside the Gulf waiting to go in, the transport ministry official said.

An Iranian gunboat interrogated a Japanese convoy leaving the Gulf earlier on Monday. Reuters photographer Uli Michel, in a helicopter over the convoy, spotted five tankers and a gas carrier about 35 miles northeast of Dubai heading for the Strait of Hormuz.

A transport ministry official in Tokyo said the convoy would contain nine vessels.

Shortly after the Japanese ships raised anchor off Dubai, an Iranian gunboat captain demanded the identity, destination, course and speed of at least four of the vessels before letting them proceed.

The gunboat was also involved in a tense exchange with the captain of a nearby Danish ship heading into the Gulf.

"I warn you, I warn you. I'll have to take action. This is your last warning," the gunboat radioed.

The Danish vessel later stopped and took on an Iranian boarding party for a routine inspection.

Japanese shipowners agreed

Monday to let nine Japan-bound vessels sail out of the Gulf after a five-day halt prompted by attacks against two tankers last week, the Japan Shipowners Association said.

Association official Hideto Shigeta said the decision applies only to vessels manned by Japanese crews that have been waiting in the Gulf since last Wednesday's attacks on two Japan-bound supertankers, allegedly by Iranian patrol boats.

He said a decision on whether ships should resume sailing into the Gulf will be made after seeing whether the nine tankers leave safely.

Shigeta said officials from the association, the 124,000-member All Japan Seamen's Union and the transport ministry had concluded that "prospects for safe navigation have been established through diplomatic efforts."

Last Friday, Japan's foreign ministry called in Ali Asghar Farshchi, Charge d'Affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Tokyo, and lodged a protest over the alleged Iranian attacks on the tankers.

The Iranian envoy promised to convey the Japanese protest to his government, but denied that attackers were Iranian.

The nine vessels, carrying 164 Japanese crewmen, were to pass through the Strait of Hormuz, the mouth of the Gulf, Monday night

after gathering some 55 kilometres off Dubai in the United Arab Emirates, Mr. Shigeta said.

A temporary ban on Japanese ships sailing in the Gulf was imposed Friday after the 237,365-ton Nichiharu Maru, with a crew of 27, and the Liberian-registered 236,425-ton Western City, carrying oil for Mitsubishi Oil Co., were attacked by five unidentified gunboats.

The two tankers sustained damage but there were no casualties in the attacks, association officials said. They said there have been six attacks on Japanese tankers this year and 145 since 1984.

Japan imports 55.6 per cent of its oil from Gulf states.

Japan has been under political pressure to help U.S. and European navies patrolling Gulf waters to prevent attacks on neutrals.

Last month, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone promised President Ronald Reagan that he would send aid before he stepped down as Japanese leader at the end of this month.

While Mr. Nakasone did not rule out a military presence, Japan's war-renouncing constitution and domestic political considerations would make this extremely unlikely.

Iraq to compensate family of Australian

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates

(AP) — Iraq will pay compensation to the family of an Australian skipper killed when Iraqi warplanes blasted his ship's tugboat off Iran, the vessel's managing company has said.

Vince Lambardo, managing director of the Northern Fisheries Co. of Perth, Australia, told reporters Sunday that Iraq agreed to pay the compensation at the intervention of the Australian government.

Mr. Lambardo did not spell out the compensation amount.

Robert Wilcox, 39, and father of two teenage sons, was killed on Thursday when Iraqi jet fighters fired a heat-seeking French-made Exocet missile at his tugboat, the 85-foot (25-metre) Shepton Bluff.

The missile shattered the wheelhouse of the tugboat, killing Mr. Wilcox. It was about 20 miles (32 kilometres) off the Iranian coast in the northern Gulf, according to company representatives.

The same representatives earlier said the rest of the crew were three Iraqis and three Australians and they had been plucked safely from water. But Mr. Lambardo identified one of the crewmen as Klaus Hansen of Denmark and said he was returning to Dubai and was suffering from unspecified injuries.

Another Australian crewman was back safely in Dubai and four Iraqis were sent back to Iran, he said.

Mr. Lambardo confirmed his company has recalled its full 10-unit fleet to Dubai and that future operations are now under review.

The tugboat was on contract to the Iranian government from a joint venture project by the Australian firm with a firm called Al Aquili in the United Arab Emirates.

Mr. Lambardo claimed the attack by the Iraqi pilot was "deliberate" and expressed anger at the incident.

The incident was reminiscent of the May 17 strike on the USS Stark. Missiles fired from Iraqi warplanes devastated the U.S. frigate, killing 37 American crewmen.

The Iraqi government apologized for the attack which it said was accidental and had been directed at what was believed to be an Iranian frigate, and the United States accepted the apology.

Shamir confirms rejection of peace conference

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's right-wing Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has held a rare meeting with occupied West Bank Palestinians and reiterated his staunch opposition to a proposed international peace conference.

In a meeting apparently aimed at deflecting growing U.S. pressure to accept the conference, Shamir Sunday urged the Palesti-

EEC keen for Arab agreement

By John Palmer

Alarmed at the long-term dangers of the present crisis in the Gulf, the European Community is rushing through a comprehensive commercial and political cooperation agreement with the six Arab states of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Observers in Brussels cannot remember another occasion in recent years when the normally cumbersome EEC political machine has moved with such speed.

The whole issue of relations with the Gulf states will be discussed by EEC foreign ministers in Denmark this weekend and it is hoped to have a negotiating mandate agreed within three weeks.

With West Germany, Belgium and Denmark known to be particularly keen, the EEC governments appear ready to offer the Gulf states a full free trade agreement, despite worries by the European petrochemical industry of the EEC oil products market being flooded.

The prospect is bound to raise eyebrows in Israel, and also in the United States. EEC leaders, however, believe they are in better political standing with the conservative Arab regimes than the Americans, not least because of their sympathy for the Palestinian cause.

EEC members have long been keen to establish some closer political links with the Arab

world, particularly since the ill-fated EEC Middle East initiative of 1979. But the so-called "dialogue" between the 12 and the Arab League has virtually dried up in recent years, partly as a result of divisions between the conservative and more radical Arab states.

The Gulf Arab states are the Community's third biggest trading partner and despite large oil imports, the EEC runs a regular trade surplus with them. However, the Gulf Cooperation governments have left Brussels in no doubt that they want to switch from being mainly crude oil producers to exporters of refined oil products and petrochemicals.

This, however, is precisely what worries the European oil and chemical industry which will press for some curbs on free Gulf imports being written into any new agreement for as long as possible.

They are also convinced that a free trade agreement would be exploited by Japanese companies to bypass import restrictions imposed by the Common Market on direct exports from Japan, although Commission officials said Wednesday there would be no rapid move to free trade in such products.

Relations are also being improved with Syria, despite continued British reservations, and to whom the Commission will shortly propose a new financial aid agreement — The Guardian.

Sudanese protest price rise

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — Police used tear gas bombs Sunday to disperse stone-throwing demonstrators protesting price increases in the Sudanese capital Khartoum, the Egyptian state-owned Middle East News Agency reported.

In a Khartoum detained dispatch, MENA said 25 people were wounded in the clashes including unspecified number of policemen.

MENA gave no further details beyond saying that Sudanese government's decision has met strong criticism from opposition parties, namely the Islamic front which said the move was "a natural result of the government's weakness in the face of the International Monetary Fund."

Apparently directed by the IMF, the Sudanese government on Saturday announced an 80 per cent devaluation of its currency against the U.S. dollar and increased prices of benzene and sugar.

Sudanese Minister of Economy and Finance Besht Omar, speaking at a news conference in Khartoum Saturday, said the Sudanese pound had been devalued from 2.5 to 4.5 pounds to the dollar for all transactions except gasoline, wheat and medical imports which formed 10 per cent of customs duties.

Minesweepers used in U.S. crash search

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — U.S. Navy minesweeper helicopters were being diverted from their usual task on Monday to help locate the wreckage of a marine corps helicopter that crashed in the central Gulf, a top navy official said.

The big RH-53D Sea Stallions, equipped with Sonar, were pressed into service after the UH-1 helicopter went down about 8 p.m. (1700 GMT) Sunday, within sight of the USS LaSalle, the command ship of the Navy's Gulf-based Middle East force.

Three crew members were rescued in "good condition" but one remained missing, according to a navy announcement in Washington. It said no "hostile activity" was involved, and the cause of the crash was under investigation.

The mishap was the second involving a U.S. helicopter flying off the LaSalle since the navy began its escort operations in the Gulf 2½ months ago.

In the first one, on July 30, a navy SH-3G courier helicopter, codenamed "Desert Duck," hit the stern of the 13,600-ton command ship during a routine landing approach, killing four of the nine people aboard. The others were rescued.

Oil warms Soviet-Iranian ties

By Samir F. Ghattas
Associated Press

NICOSIA, Cyprus — Iran's oil minister is in Moscow Oct. 15 for talks on oil projects in a snowballing cooperation between the two neighbours, Tehran's media has reported.

Expected to rate high on the discussions is a deal involving a trans-Soviet Iranian pipeline and a possible rail link to Black Sea ports for export.

The outgoing Soviet ambassador to Tehran, Val Boldyrev, handed Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Aghazadeh during a meeting Sunday a formal invitation to visit Moscow Oct. 15, reported Tehran Radio.

"They discussed the issue of the sale of Iran's natural gas to the USSR and the export of crude oil through that country's territory as an important move in line with the beginning of the new chapter in the expansion of bilateral economic relations," reported the radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp (BBC).

"Full understanding prevailed on all these issues," it added.

It also said Mr. Boldyrev, who is being transferred from Tehran, had "informed the oil minister about his ... country's request to purchase crude oil from Iran." It gave no other details.

Ambassador Boldyrev also met

Prime Minister Hussein Musavi, who told the ambassador that Mr. Aghazadeh's visit would have a significant effect on long-term bilateral relations.

The radio said Mr. Boldyrev "expressed hope that the sudden important improvement in the two countries' relations in the fields of economic and political cooperation would reach fruition to serve the interests of the two nations."

Mr. Boldyrev also conferred with the minister of economic and financial affairs, Mohammad-Javad Irvani, and discussed expansion of relations, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency said.

IRNA, monitored in Nicosia, said talks were also held on current issues and activities concerning construction of two power stations in Iran whose completion had been agreed upon in the protocol signed in Tehran last year at the 10th session of the joint permanent economic cooperation commission.

Mr. Irvani expressed hope that talks on resumption of Iranian gas export to the Soviet Union and its transit to east Europe through Soviet territory as well as oil exports via the Black Sea shortly would lead to further favourable results, IRNA said.

There have been a series of joint Iranian-Soviet efforts on the

economic and cultural fields this year.

In the latest project, the Iranian oil ministry announced Saturday that drilling operations for exploration of oil and gas resources in the Caspian Sea will begin.

IRNA, which carried the report, gave no date. But it said the decision was made following talks between Iranian and Soviet officials on purchasing and chartering Soviet equipment as well as providing Soviet technical help.

Last August, Moscow and Tehran announced they have agreed to cooperate in large-scale projects that include trans-Soviet oil pipelines to transport at least 700,000 barrels a day of Iranian crude.

The deals involve the reopening of the gas pipeline and a possible second rail link.

Iranian-Soviet relations have been strained since the revolution that toppled the pro-Western Shah, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. Iran supports Muslim rebels in neighbouring Afghanistan who are fighting the government and Soviet troops who invaded in 1979.

The Soviet embassy was mobbed by demonstrators in 1980 and 1982. Eighteen Soviet diplomats were expelled in 1984 on spying charges and authorities cracked down on Iran's pro-Moscow communist Tudeh Party.

TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 7711-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:50	Programme review and children programme
16:20	Children's programme
16:50	Children's Comedy
17:45	Religious seminar
18:15	Local series
19:20	Local educational programme
19:50	Programme review and varieties
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:30	Legal debate
22:20	Local programme on mass media
23:00	News summary in Arabic
23:10	Programme contd.
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Ritchiev (drama)
19:00	News in French
19:15	10th International Circus Show in Paris
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Varieties
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Brush Strokes (New Comedy)
21:00	Master Work
21:10	Remington Steele
22:00	News in English
22:20	Picasso — A special programme
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM partly on 9500 KHz SW Tel: 7711-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsdesk
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	News Summary
09:30	News Summary
10:00	News Summary
10:30	News Summary
11:00	News Summary
11:30	News Summary
12:00	News Summary
12:30	News Summary
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18:30	News Summary
19:00	News Summary
19:30	News Summary
20:00	News Summary
20:30	News Summary
21:00	News Summary

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
A painting exhibition by Hassan Mahdavi at the Housing Bank Gallery (until Oct. 17).	
A painting exhibition by Youssef Huseini at the British Council (until Oct. 11).	
An art exhibition on Jerusalem at the University of Jordan.	
NEWS	
The ABC News at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.	
FILMS	
"Berthe" and "L'heritage" at 8:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267	
American Centre library - 641520	
British Council - 6361478	
French Cultural Centre - 637009	
Goethe Institute - 641993	
Soviet Cultural Centre - 642023	
Spanish Cultural Centre - 624049	
Turkish Cultural Centre - 639777	
Haya Arts Centre - 665195	
Husseini Youth City - 6671816	
Y.W.C.A. - 641793	
Amman Municipal Library - 637111	
Univ. of Jordan Library - 843555	
MUSEUMS	
"Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.	
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a	

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 53300-5, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)	
06:45	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
08:15	Cairo (RJ)
08:15	Agaba (RJ)
08:30	Kuwait (RJ)
08:40	Jeddah (RJ)
10:25	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:00	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
13:00	Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
17:30	Cairo (RJ)
18:00	Larnaca (RJ)
18:35	New York, Vienna (RJ)
19:00	Paris, Brussels (RJ)
19:05	Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
19:15	Ishtabul (RJ)
21:15	Tripoli (RJ)
21:15	Rome (RJ)
OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)	
13:20	Cairo (MS)
13:30	Moscow (SU)
13:30	Muscat, Doha (GF)
14:35	Kuwait (KU)
16:10	Riyadh (SV)
18:00	Rome (AZ)
20:00	Zurich, Larnaca (SR)
23:30	Baghdad (IA)
00:45	London, Cairo (BA)
DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)	
08:00	Agaba (RJ)
11:45	Rome (RJ)
11:45	Tripoli (RJ)
12:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:45	Belgrade, Madrid (RJ)
13:00	Geneva, London (RJ)
13:30	Cairo (RJ)
13:45	Istanbul (RJ)
14:00	Larnaca (RJ)
16:30	Kuwait (RJ)
20:40	Dhahran (RJ)
20:50	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
21:15	Cairo (RJ)
21:45	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
22:15	Damascus (RJ)
23:00	Bangkok (RJ)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
EMERGENCIES	
Amman governorate	891228
Amman Civil Defence	198, 199
Civil Defence 1st	271293, 273131
Civil Defence 2nd	770733
Civil Defence 3rd	57308
Ambulance	193, 775111
Amman downtown fire brigade	198
First aid	630341
Blood Bank	778333
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	623990-3
Police rescue	192, 621111, 637777
Police headquarters	639141
Traffic police	896991
Electric Power Co.	771258
Municipal water complaints	771258
Queen Alia Int. Airport	0853300-60
HOSPITALS	
Husseini Medical Centre	813813/32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn.	6442816
Al-Hilal Maternity, J. Amn.	6442172
Jabal Amman Maternity	642626
Malhas, J. Amman	636140
Palestine, Shamsi	6641714
Shamsi Hospital	669131
University Hospital	648845
Al-Musader Hospital	6672779
The Islamic Abadi	66612737
Al-Ahli, Abadi	6641646
Indian, Al-Holajirah	7710107
Al-Badri, J. Amman	7511176
Army, Marka	8916175
Queen Alia Hospital	60224050
Amal Hospital	674155
GENERAL	
Jordan Television	77311119
Radio Jordan	77411149
Ministry of Tourism	642311
Hotel complaints	666412
Price complaints	661176
Telephone information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Repair service	41
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. A. Tayem	620115
Dr. Anwar Musa	771020
Dr. Mohammad Khaleel	896394
Hussein Kaseb	769286
Ferdy pharmacy	665912
Ferdous pharmacy	787336
Al Asena pharmacy	637055
Natrouk pharmacy	623672
Al Salam pharmacy	636730
TAXIS:	
Kayali taxi	636730
Taxi taxi	646460
Taxi taxi	664766
Taxi taxi	842474
Raghad taxi	842400
Raghad taxi	736428
Soyel taxi	761511
IRBID:	
Dr. Ahmad Beshtawi	275392
Rchani taxi	(-)
ZARQA:	
Dr. Akram Haddad	965550
Jordan pharmacy	983124

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg

Apple (local)	300 / 250	Lemon (green)	128 / 98
Banana	350 / 300	Lemon (yellow)	128 / 90
Beans	300 / 240	Mallow	68 / 40
Beans (Makammar)	220 / 170	Marrow	228 / 168
Beans	230 / 170	Olive	350 / 300
Cabbage	180 / 120	Onion (dry)	150 / 108
Cauliflower	220 / 160	Okra	430 / 348
Cucumbers	220 / 160	Pepper (hot)	250 / 208
Dates	350 / 300	Pepper (sweet)	158 / 98
Eggplant (large)	70 / 40	Potato	298 / 188
Eggplant (small)	140 / 100	Pomegranates	350 / 308
Figs	350 / 308	Raddish	140 / 108
Garlic	600 / 500	Squash	280 / 128
Grapes (white)	340 / 280	Squash	140 / 108
Grapes (dark)	340 / 280	Sweetmelon	250 / 200
Grapefruit	150 / 100		
Guava	130 / 80		

Rifai meets with writers group board members

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai conferred in his office on Monday with the president and members of the board of directors of the Jordanian Writers Federation (JWF).

During the meeting, steps for stimulating the federation's activities, including seminars and contacts with writers and literary figures in the Arab World, were discussed.

The prime minister voiced the government's support and backing for all steps to be taken to promote the cultural and literary progress in the Kingdom. He also urged the federation board members to embark on programmes designed to highlight Jordan's cultural and literary accomplishments, and said he supports

cultural seminars in which Arab writers and intellectuals can participate.

The newly-formed JWF last month announced a set of bylaws and regulations, which won the approval of the Ministry of Information. JWF President Hani Al Amad said that the bylaws offer the opportunity for all Jordanian writers to join the federation, if they meet the federation's requirements. In addition, the bylaws provide for the establishment of five JWF branches around the country to help fulfill the federation's objectives.

Last June, the government decided to dissolve the Jordanian Writers Association and paved the way for the establishment of the new federation.

Sahab vocational training centre received from European Community

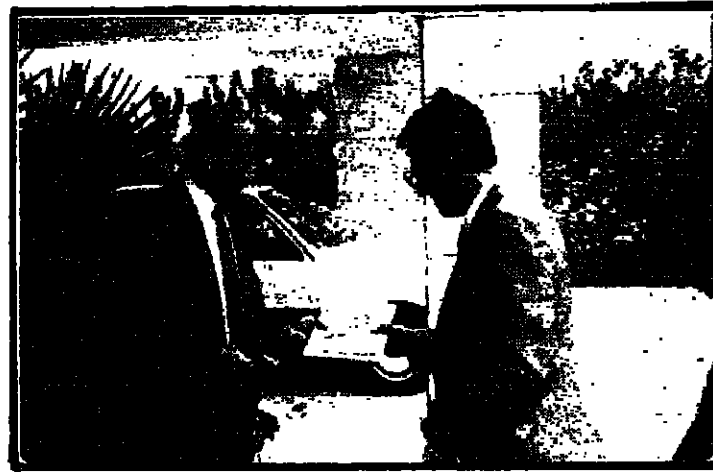
AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Labour and Social Development's Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) on Monday received the Sahab Trade Training Centre from the European Community (EC), which built it at a cost of \$1.4 million.

A ceremony to mark the occasion took place at the EC headquarters in Amman, during which the head of the EC delegation here, Romano Lantini, presented a vehicle as a gift for the training centre to VTC Director-General Munther Al Masri.

The centre's woodworking, metal, electrical, mechanical, and air-conditioning and refrigeration workshops were completely equipped through project funds.

A team of Belgian training advisors assisted in installing workshop machines, devising suitable training curricula, and upgrading skills of workshop instructors. In addition, five of the centre's staff attended a three-month training course in Europe in preparation for the opening of the centre.

Last June, Dr. Lantini accompanied the British, French, Italian, Belgian, and Spanish ambassadors on a visit to the Sahab Industrial City, on the outskirts of Amman, and met with the Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply, Rajai Muasher and other



Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) Director-General Munther Al Masri receives a book on European Community (EC) activities from the head of the EC delegation in Amman, Dr. Romano Lantini. The presentation took place after Dr. Masri received the Sahab Trade Training Centre from the EC (Petra photo)

officials, including the director of the Jordanian Industrial Estates Corporation Faysal Suheimat. Dr. Muasher and Dr. Suheimat briefed the visitors on the industrial city and its programmes and operations, and explained the various incentives offered to prospective investors by Jordan.

The Sahab Industrial City has been the focus of EC financial and technical assistance. Financial contributions towards the establishment of the city, which began operations in 1984, were drawn from loans provided by the European Investment Bank.

The EC's contributions to Jordan's industrial development were made available through two financial protocols. The first, covering the years 1977 to 1981, made available \$45 million to Jordan; the second, covering the 1981 to 1986 period, provided \$37 million. The EC intends to sign a third protocol, covering the 1987 to 1991 period, providing \$111 million in aid to the Kingdom.

Kuwaiti businessmen study areas for potential investment in Aqaba

AQABA (Petra) — A delegation of Kuwaiti businessmen on Monday visited Aqaba and met with Aqaba Region Authority (ARA) Director Dureid Mahasneh.

The group was briefed on potential areas for investment in the port city and development projects being implemented by the ARA, particularly in tourism and agriculture. They toured the port facilities and the Aqaba marine science station.

The delegation was also briefed

by Mr. Mohammad Balqes, director of the ARA Department of Planning on the housing and development projects being implemented along the southern coast of Aqaba.

The Kuwaiti visitors will be touring a number of projects in order to familiarise themselves with areas of prospective investment. Their visit was recommended by a two-day conference, held in Kuwait last April, on promoting investments in Jordan.

The conference's final communiqué said that Kuwaiti investors and businessmen expressed desire to invest capital in different projects in Jordan.

The conference also decided that the government of Kuwait should set up a committee to deal with any problem related to Kuwaiti investments in Jordan. The group of Kuwaiti businessmen also Monday visited the port facilities and the marine science station in Aqaba.

Break from summer arrives

By Nermeen Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — For those who have yearned for a break from the hot summer weather, their wishes were answered Monday, with a whiff of what is yet to come. It seems the time has arrived for Jordanians to unpack their suitcases and pull out their winter clothes.

According to an official from the Meteorological Department at the Queen Alia Airport, "We are still under the influence of a cold air front, leaving the skies partly cloudy with occasional rainfall."

The official told the Jordan Times that, at least until tomorrow, "we hope for more rain and the temperatures will remain under their yearly average." He added further that the temperature in Amman Monday was 22 degrees Centigrade with moderate westerly winds.

In response to a question on precautions for drivers Monday, the official said that drivers should be very careful since the first rainfall always "causes streets to become slippery."

Although winter seems to be setting in, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources announced on Sunday, Sept. 27, that Jordan will switch to winter time on Oct. 30, instead of Oct. 2, which had been announced previously.

Summit preparations continue

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has begun a series of arrangements in preparation for the forthcoming extraordinary Arab summit, which will be held here Nov. 8.

Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh has decided to set up a special room at the municipality to monitor all operations on a 24-hour basis.

The preparations include: constructing and asphalted roads, laying pavements, planting trees in various areas, as well as cleaning and decorating.

Minister of Communications Muhieddin Al Hussein announced that the ministry has decided to issue a commemorative

stamp to mark this important event. The new issue will be comprised of four various denominations, all of which will carry the conference logo.

The under secretary, Abdullah Al Jazi, stressed that the ministry has embarked on urgent preparations for the conference. Dr. Jazi added that a temporary post office will be opened at the press centre at Al Hussein Sports City to offer round-the-clock postal, cable, and telephone services during the summit. He said that postal booths will be set up at hotels in which participants and journalists will stay.

4,000 tonnes of tomato paste delivered to Iraq

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company (JAMPCO) announced Monday that it has completed the delivery of 4,000 tonnes of tomato paste to Iraq, under a contract signed by JAMPCO and the Iraqi authorities.

JAMPCO director Ghazi Abu Hassan said that contacts are

being made for the exportation of more shipments of tomato paste to Iraqi markets.

The two sides, in August, signed a deal for the sale of the paste by the end of September 1987. The agreement stipulated that JAMPCO sell the paste in cans packed in carton boxes for protection.

Turkey added to special fast mail delivery service

AMMAN (J.T.) — Turkey has been added to the list of countries which Jordan serves through a fast mail delivery service, thus making the total number of such countries 20.

The Ministry of Communications, which handles all mail services through the Telecom-

munications Corporation and the post offices, urged businessmen and various organisations to benefit from this fast service to ensure prompt delivery of mail.

The last country, before Turkey, to join was Switzerland whose service began June 1987.

Celebrations and activities throughout the Kingdom mark Arab Child Day

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor, Jordan's celebrations of Arab Child Day began on Monday with an array of events and activities throughout the Kingdom.

The week-long celebrations are supervised by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), which has prepared an integrated programme of activities including: health services for children, particularly in remote areas, seminars on educating children and children's health, plays, book exhibitions, and artistic performances.

The NHF, in cooperation with the Haya Arts Centre, organised a tour to Aqaba, where children visited patients at Princess Haya Hospital and presented them with gifts.

In Amman, the social development centres in Hay Nazzal and Sweileh prepared special programmes, including lectures on diseases in mothers and children and means for preventing them. The two centres also held special seminars on children's problems and how to deal with them. In addition, the programmes included educational and cultural contests.

As a special service, the centres arranged with volunteer doctors to give required checkups to chil-

dren free of charge. In Mafrq, Governor Faysal Al Abbadi presented children at Mafrq hospital, and those living in the centre for the physically handicapped, with gifts.

In Karak, a celebration was held at the Mu'ta Special Education Centre, where a special exhibition of children's drawings was held. In Madaba, Her Royal Highness Princess Basma patronised the main celebration, which included an artistic festival held by children attending the social services centres in the district. Princess Basma presented the 350 children who took part in the performance with gifts. She then opened a book exhibition and another exhibition of children's clothes made by women attending sewing and textile courses at the social services centre, which was set up by the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAJSWF).

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Princess Basma expressed happiness and satisfaction over her participation

in the children's celebrations. Commenting on the QAJSWF, Princess Basma said the fund was designed primarily to provide social, health, and educational services for children and to educate mothers about their children's problems.

On the occasion, Richard Reid, regional director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Amman, called for saving the lives of children who die needlessly from vaccine-preventable diseases. Mr. Reid said that 3,500 children are dying every day in the Arab World from preventable diseases. In his statement, Mr. Reid stressed the message that "the waste of even one child's life is never tolerable and that we must never come to accept such a loss, no matter how unseen and obscure that death may be."

The UNICEF regional director praised the health standard in the Arab World, saying that the Arab region stands ahead of all others in attaining the worldwide goal of immunising all children by 1990 and in fighting children's diseases. He elaborated that the Arab World has achieved dramatic advances towards reducing the infant mortality rate.

Water authority director reviews Karak waterworks, collapse site

KARAK (J.T.) — Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) Director Mutaz Al Bilbeisi visited the southern town of Karak on Monday and met with its governor, Salem Al Qudab, to discuss the problems of water supplies for the city and the sewerage network there, and their effect on streets.

The governor was quoted by the Jordan News Agency Petra, as urging Mr. Bilbeisi to speed up work on setting up a wastewater treatment plant in Karak and on linking homes with the sewerage network, as well as laying a new

water network to replace the old one.

The visit and the discussion followed the collapse of a 30-metre stretch of a main street in Karak, last week, which the Karak mayor blamed on a leakage in the underground water network.

Following the meeting, it was announced that the sewerage project in Karak will be completed in the coming two months and that the WAJ, in cooperation with local authorities, will design a programme for draining rain water and will build a retaining

wall for the street where the collapse occurred.

Mr. Bilbeisi and the governor later made an inspection tour of the water and sewerage projects in Karak and also visited the street where the collapse occurred.

A cabinet decision announced Sunday said that Karak Municipality will be given a grant of JD 40,000 to help cover the cost of repairing damages resulting from the collapse, which at the time was said to have caused a disruption of public services, but no casualties.

Pakistani commerce chief, Jordanian businessmen discuss trade relations

AMMAN (J.T.) — The president of the Federation of Pakistani Chambers of Commerce, Mumtaz Hamid on Monday met with Jordanian businessmen and members of the Amman Chamber of Commerce to discuss trade and economic cooperation.

President of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Hamdi Tabbaa briefed the Pakistani official on the role of the chambers of commerce in Jordan in stimulating the national economy and reviewed economic and trade cooperation between

Pakistan and Jordan.

Mr. Tabbaa said Jordan aims to increase the volume of trade with Pakistan. He also expressed Jordan's hope that the upcoming meeting of the Islamic chambers of commerce in Cairo will set the scene for the establishment of an Islamic common market.

For his part, Mr. Hamid presented a briefing on Pakistani commodities that could be sold to Jordan, and said that Pakistan is interested in developing its trade relations with Jordan and, particularly in launching joint ven-

tures with Jordanian businessmen.

Later, Mr. Hamid visited the permanent exhibition of Jordanian products at the Amman Chamber of Industry and met with the members of the chamber board, with whom he discussed trade issues. At the end of the visit, it was announced that a delegation of Jordanian businessmen representing the textile industry will visit Pakistan to study the prospect of launching joint ventures in this field.

RSS energy seminar to focus on needs of rural Arab family

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on energy in rural regions and rural women's energy needs began Monday at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), in cooperation with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

RSS Vice-President Abdullah Jaradat delivered a speech on behalf of RSS President Jawad Al Anani, in which he said that the holding of the seminar was a joint effort between the RSS and the FAO to discuss a subject — energy — which is significant and vital to Arab countries. He added that there is a need for develop-

ing programmes for increasing women's contributions to production sectors in rural areas.

Mr. Jaradat stressed that there is a pressing need for studying energy needs of rural Arab regions with a view towards enabling rural women play a more effective role in the development process.

He also thanked the FAO for assisting in preparing for and financing the seminar.

Dr. Ayda Najjar, head of the FAO's women's social and economic programmes for the Near East and North Africa, also presented a speech, in which she said

that rural regions in most Third World countries are in dire need of development and progress and warrant more attention and care by planners and officials.

The four-day seminar will discuss 12 working papers dealing with energy needs, particularly for electrical energy, in rural areas, as well as the possibilities for providing job opportunities and improved services for women in these regions. The seminar will also study the relationship between energy problems and the family, especially the effect of energy shortages on the family, to serve as a basis for new policies.

Madaba health department aims to upgrade services

MADABA (Petra) — The Ministry of Health has set up a health department in Madaba District with the aim of upgrading health services to the towns and villages there and in neighbouring areas, according to Talal Khreisat, director of health services in the district.

Dr. Khreisat said that the department will supervise the work of the Madaba hospital and clinics, and will design programmes for improving and promoting health services in the area.

These services, he said, are being provided through 26 health

centres and clinics in Madaba District. They offer dentistry, prenatal and primary care, preventive medicine, and other types of services to the local population, according to Dr. Khreisat.

He said that the ministry soon will announce a tender for constructing specialised clinics, to be built at the cost of JD 100,000. Over the coming three years, Dr. Khreisat added, the health department in the district will expand the Madaba hospital by adding 50 beds at the cost of JD 280,000.

JMC approves decision to sell Queen Alia Hospital

By Abdullah Nsour
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The board of directors of the Jordan Medical Corporation (JMC) has decided to approve a decision made earlier this year to sell the Queen Alia Hospital (QAH) to the Jordanian Armed Forces for JD 12.2 million.

The board also decided to reduce the corporation's capital to JD 2.2 million.

The decision for approving the deal came at a JMC board meeting during which the chairman, Ibrahim Al Aloul, presented a report on the difficulties which the corporation has encountered since completing work on the Queen Alia Hospital in 1985.

The decision to sell the hospital was originally made on May 16, upon authorisation from the JMC general assembly.

The hospital has had financial troubles since the very day it opened in November 1985, according to Khaled Beiso, the hospital director. He said that, as a result, the JMC offered to sell the hospital to the armed forces and asked JD 14.6 million for the building, its advanced equipment and other installations.

According to Mr. Aloul, the JMC will hold on to the Princess Badia pharmaceutical plant, which has been marketing its products since 1985 in Jordan, Egypt and Tunisia. Mr. Aloul expressed appreciation to the government for providing protection for the JMC's products.

Zia praises Jordanian development achievements

(Continued from page 1)

Prince Hassan.

Ali Al Kitani, the academy's secretary general, presented the academy's shield to Gen. Zia and Prince Hassan.

Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, Youth Minister Eid Dahiyat, Royal Court Secretary General Bassam Al Saket and the presidents of the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University were present during the ceremony at the Islamic academy.

Earlier, Gen. Zia visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). Upon his arrival there, he was welcomed by Prince Hassan, who also chairs the society's board of trustees.

Prince Hassan briefed the Pakistani leader on the present situation of the Arab World and the various challenges facing the region. He also discussed with him the situation of the Palesti-

nian people living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Jordanian officials present during the meeting at the RSS included Trade, Industry and Supply Minister Rajai Muasher, RSS Deputy Director Amal Baddour and senior RSS officials.

Gen. Zia and the accompanying delegation later toured various RSS facilities.

Prince Hassan presented the Pakistani leader with the society's shield.

Later, Prince Hassan accompanied Gen. Zia on a visit to the Jordan Valley. Dr. Mohammad Bani Hani, acting president of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), presented a briefing to the Pakistani leader on the development projects being implemented in the Jordan Valley.

Prince Hassan and Gen. Zia also visited a tomato processing plant run by the Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company in the valley.

Earlier on Monday, President Zia visited the Martyr's Monument. He was accorded an official welcome ceremony headed by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and attended by senior army officials.

Gen. Zia toured the monument and was briefed on the process of developing and modernising Jordan's Armed Forces.

Gen. Zia and his wife were guests of honour at a luncheon hosted by Field Marshal Sharif Zaid and Mrs. Shaker. The lunch was attended by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor, His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, Prince Hassan, Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Mr. Abu Odeh, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Taleb, Mr. Yacoub Khan and Pakistani Ambassador

to Jordan Saghir Hassan Sayed.

Mr. Sayed held a reception on Monday evening on the occasion of Gen. Zia's visit to Jordan. The event was attended by senior civil and military officials, Jordanian notables and the Pakistani delegation accompanying the president as well as members of the Pakistani community living in Jordan.

The wife of the ambassador held a reception Monday morning in honour of the Pakistani first lady.

Gen. Zia and his wife were the guests of honour at a dinner hosted by Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath Monday evening. It was attended by the King and Queen, Mr. and Mrs. Rifai, Mr. and Mrs. Abu Odeh, Field Marshal Sharif Zaid and his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Masri, and the delegation accompanying Gen. Zia, Ambassador Hassan Sayed and the Jordanian ambassador to Pakistan.

Iraqi jets carry out raids

(Continued from page 1)

The Seawise Giant, built in Japan in 1976, was used for several years as a storage tanker in the Gulf of Mexico and served the same purpose at Larak for a year, according to Lloyds shipping intelligence service in London. It is operated by a Hong Kong-based company.

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) confirmed raids on oil installations in the Gulf, without identifying them, and said a number of workers were killed.

It claimed one of the attacking Iraqi jets was shot down, without saying what happened to the pilot. Iraq did not respond to the claim.

Larak, in the Strait of Hormuz, is used by foreign flag tankers to load petroleum products delivered by Iran's shuttle fleet plying the coast from the other terminals in the north.

Iraq's Mirages have struck as

many as 21 ships in Iranian waters since the end of August, but seldom range as far south as the Hormuz passage.

Farsi, in the centre of the northern Gulf about 100 kilometres from the Saudi Arabian coast, is believed to be a base for the Revolutionary Guards' speedboat raids and possibly for Iranian mine-laying.

A Danish container ship, the 25,007-tonne Chastine Maersk, was intercepted by an Iranian gunboat off the United Arab Emirates coast, then boarded and searched by eight armed Revolutionary Guards, according to officials at a Dubai shipping agency. Unconfirmed reports said a second vessel also was stopped.

The Revolutionary Guards, zealous followers of Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, are considered responsible for most of the armed speedboat attacks on shipping in the Gulf.

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Let's show the sceptics

WE in the Arab World should be most grateful to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for "bombarding" U.S. President Ronald Reagan with messages urging him to take the lead in resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict and to "drag the Israelis" if necessary, to the projected Middle East conference; nevertheless, we should realise that there is a limit to what our "friends" can do to help us achieve the honourable peace that we are seeking. As our distinguished guest, President General Zia Ul Haq, noted yesterday, at the official banquet hosted in his honour by His Majesty King Hussein, "half of the problem," whether it is related to the Arab-Israeli conflict or the Gulf crisis, could be resolved if the Arab heads of state could forge a truly genuine stand during their forthcoming Amman summit to be held in November.

We could not agree more with Mrs. Thatcher when she suggested to President Reagan that the Arab-Israeli conflict be accorded a high priority status. This recommendation to the U.S. administration came in the wake of Mrs. Thatcher's talks, last month, with King Hussein, who impressed upon her the point that the continuing U.S. inaction with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict spells disaster in the already explosive atmosphere of the Middle East. The Arab heads of state will have a propitious occasion, in the November summit, to lend clear support to the thesis, continuously offered by King Hussein to Mrs. Thatcher and other world leaders, that the only viable avenue left to arrive at a just and permanent negotiated peace in the Middle East is the projected conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Seen from this perspective and from that of the Gulf crisis, the upcoming Arab summit in Amman could literally "make or break" the security of the Arab World. With signs that the unanimity achieved between the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, when they adopted the ceasefire Resolution 598, is quickly dissipating over their anticipated enforcement actions, in view of Iran's rejection of the resolution, the attention of the world is, once again, focusing on the Arab countries to see how they would react to the fizzling out of international resolve to impose an arms embargo on recalcitrant Iran. It is common knowledge, now, that two or three permanent members of the Security Council are hesitating on the need to apply meaningful sanctions against Iran and are advocating procrastination under the guise of wanting to give the peace dialogues between the U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the immediate parties to the conflict another chance.

Surely, the eyes of Ronald Reagan, like those of Mikhail Gorbachev, will be centred on the pivotal Amman Arab summit. Indeed, the eyes of the whole world will be focusing on the summit to assess Arab intentions and resolve in tackling their national conflicts. In view of chronic scepticism about the ability of the Arab governments to forge a genuine, united, and active stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Gulf crisis, one might conclude that it would take a miracle to deliver the Arab World from its current disarray. Yet such a miracle can be attained in Amman on Nov. 8, when the Arab heads of state have the opportunity to surprise their people, and the rest of the world, by demonstrating that there is still hope for Arab common sense and unity.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Strong relations

SPEECHES exchanged by King Hussein and President Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan at a banquet in Amman Sunday reiterated the joint stands of Jordan and Pakistan with regard to the Iran-Iraq war and the Palestine question as well as other Islamic issues. The speeches manifested the two countries' keenness on maintaining very strong relations and joint action for promoting bilateral development. The King called for pursuing efforts for stopping the Iran-Iraq war and for Pakistan to play a greater role in influencing Iran to abide by the will of the international community. Iraq, the King said, had accepted the idea of peace with its neighbour and all the peace initiatives for ending the war. Iraq has opened its mind and its doors for peaceful negotiations and mediation efforts to reach a settlement with Iran and therefore Iran has to be persuaded to end the conflict and accept peace. Everything should be done to thwart foreign nations' ambitious aims to exploit the wealth and the resources of the countries of the Middle East region and all enemies' attempts to keep this region in a whirlpool of fighting and confusion.

Al Dustour: Tribute to Pakistan

KING HUSSEIN Sunday night paid tribute to Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq and his country for their support of Arab just causes and for backing Jordan's efforts to achieve a lasting peace in the Middle East. Pakistan's supportive stand for Jordan in its quest to convene an international conference on the Middle East, stands out as the best evidence of Pakistan's meaningful backing for the Arab causes and its endeavours to find a just solution for the Palestine problem. Under President Zia, Pakistan has been a big force, giving more momentum for the process of peace and for the implementation of Resolutions 242 and 338 which call for Israel's withdrawal from Arab lands occupied since 1967. Moreover, Pakistan has been active in its attempts to stop the Gulf war, and as a major Islamic nation it can play a leading role in persuading Iran to accept Security Council Resolution 598 to end the war with its neighbour which had already accepted peace.

Sawt Al Shaab: Pakistan has a crucial role

KING HUSSEIN's talks with Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq represent one more link in the monarch's endeavours bolstering inter-Islamic relations and promoting cooperation for just solutions for problems of concern to the Arab and Islamic Worlds. Realising the dangers inherent in the Iran-Iraq war, Pakistan and Jordan have both been striving to bring about solidarity among Arab and Islamic nations and joining forces for persuading Iran to end the war with Iraq. Jordan was hoping that Pakistan which maintains balanced relations with Iraq and Iran can and ought to play more meaningful role in forcing Tehran to respond to the call of reason and peace. The King told his distinguished guest that Jordan was committed to a Middle East peace through an international conference to implement Security Council Resolutions 338 and 242. The King hopes that Pakistan can play a leading role also in the establishment of peace in the Arab area.

A return to collective Arab action?

By Lamis K. Andoni

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein's moves to secure unanimous Arab attendance at the extraordinary summit, scheduled to convene here on Nov. 8, are viewed by Jordanian and Arab analysts as "extremely significant efforts" to re-inforce Arab collective decisions and actions to confront the prevailing challenges particularly the Israeli threats and the seven-year Iran-Iraq war.

In fact "a return to collective Arab action" would be a crucial shift in Arab politics, especially that all endeavours to gather all the Arab leaders, since the last ordinary summit was held in the Moroccan city of Fez in 1982, have so far drastically foundered, the analysts point out.

The most important of these failing efforts were the extraordinary Casablanca summit in 1985 and another initiative to hold "an informal" gathering of the Arab heads of state on the fringe of the Islamic summit in Kuwait earlier this year.

But according to observers and analysts many significant developments have taken place since then which make the chances for the success of the current Jordanian efforts stronger than ever.

To begin with Amman has come to enjoy "a rather unique" position in that it maintains normal to warm relations with all the Arab governments. But perhaps the most significant aspect of Jordan's inter-Arab relations, is its success to keep good relations with both Syria and Iraq.

After all the dispute between the rival Ba'ath ruling parties in Baghdad and Damascus has been a major obstacle to convening the long-awaited 13th Arab summit in Saudi Arabia.

It is a well-known fact that Jordanian, Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti mediation bids between the two countries have so far failed to bring about an Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation despite the meetings between the presidents of the two rival governments.

According to well-informed sources the differences between Baghdad and Damascus run deeper than Syria's support for Iran in the seven-year Gulf war to include ideological rifts.

"Once the discussions reach this complex point we (mediators) find ourselves as outsiders trying to solve strictly internal Ba'athist differences that we cannot even relate to," said a top-level Arab official, who was directly involved in the mediation efforts between the two countries.

But according to well-informed sources, the mediation process itself, regardless of its immediate results, has been "positive" in the sense that "it established a basis for a continuing inter-Arab dialogue on the most crucial issues."

This dialogue, which almost did not exist in the beginning of the eighties, has made it much easier for Jordan to try to reconcile the various Arab governments' perspectives as an essential step to ensure the success of the summit.

Furthermore, the growing international and Arab consensus in support of an immediate stop for the Iran-Iraq war and the recent

Iranian expansion of its military operations to include Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have prompted the two superpowers and the Arabs to reconsider their vague and hesitant position on the bloody conflict.

Thus, in the analysts' view, the growing international condemnation of Iranian rejection, so far, of all peace proposals makes it rather difficult for any Arab government to categorically reject any step that could lead to ending the war.

The problem, however, is that if the Arabs fail to endorse a firm position in support of the Iraqi stand in favour of a comprehensive ceasefire both the Soviet Union and the U.S. would be discouraged to enforce U.N. Security Council Resolution 598.

"How can we expect from the superpowers to pursue the implementation of the resolution in the absence of a unified, firm and explicit Arab position in support of Iraq?" a senior Jordanian official said.

Jordanian fears might become a reality as both the U.S. and the USSR seem to be reluctant to pursue efforts for an immediate implementation of the resolution which implies a possible arms embargo on Tehran.

In the analysts' opinion the American-Soviet agreement to "delay" the enforcement of the resolution stems largely from the growing competition in the Gulf.

NEWS ANALYSIS

"Both superpowers suspect each others' (covert) connections with Iran and consequently are reluctant to close all the channels with the Tehran regime," an Arab official explained.

In the opinion of Arab analysts the strategic importance of Iran has become the focus of both superpowers due to Arab divisions and the absence of a strong Arab stand.

Mr. Osama Al Ghazali, from the Egyptian Al Ahram Centre for Political and Strategic Studies, believes that the stand on the Iran-Iraq war has created "the most dangerous divisions in the Arab World" in the modern Arab history.

But according to other analysts and Arab officials last year's revelations about the secret U.S. arms shipment to Iran, the Israeli connection with Tehran, Iranian attacks against Kuwaiti targets and instigation of riots in Mecca last July, have all weakened pro-Iranian arguments and proved that Iraq was not the only target of the Iranian threat.

Although these developments have failed to prompt any Arab country to sever ties with Tehran, the "growing sense that the Arab Order is threatened could enhance efforts to secure a unanimous Arab attendance at the summit," one observer said.

"Even if the summit failed in producing a resolution to sever relations with Tehran, any collective Arab decision in support of a ceasefire and a peaceful settlement would enhance the Iraqi stand

and Arabs' international standing and credibility," he added. Jordanian officials and analysts have repeatedly pointed out that the prevalence of "state interests" over pan-Arab national interests have encouraged unilateral actions, which have in their turn, weakened the Arab World.

Thus, according to this view, the absence of collective Arab action and decisions have created "a gap" which has made the Arab World in general and individual Arab states, especially front line countries and Iraq, vulnerable to external threats and interventions.

Therefore, Jordan and other Arab countries, which strongly support the idea believe that a return of collective Arab action "will fill this political gap... and pre-empt external attempts to impose foreign hegemony on the region."

This argument applies as much to the Gulf as to the Palestinian problem, the Lebanese crisis and other challenges facing the Arab World. Consequently the Syrian insistence on expanding the agenda to include the Palestinian problem and the other crucial issues are not likely to be an obstacle that could hinder the convening of the summit, the analysts say.

"It is true that the Iran-Iraq war deserves an urgent session and a joint Arab stand, but all of these issues are inseparable," a Jordanian source said. "In fact the prevailing stalemate in efforts to convene an international peace conference and the failure of efforts to end the Gulf war are mainly due to the absence of Arab collective action and unified decisions."

One of the major Arab objectives desired of the summit is to refocus the world's attention towards efforts to end the war as the Arab World wearily watches how the West has been concentrating, instead, on "the free navigation, the securing of the flow of oil to the West, and consequently Soviet containment," according to analysts.

Furthermore, they say, that the convening of the Arab summit with a unanimous attendance, and the endorsement of a unified Arab position, would not doubt influence the direction of any potential discussion of the Middle East between the two powers.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev are expected to meet before the end of the year. Therefore, an achievement of a unified Arab stand on both the international peace conference and the Iran-Iraq war would make the Middle East figure high on the Soviet-American summit's agenda, the analysts believe.

The U.S. has not fully endorsed the principle of convening an international peace conference and has repeatedly declared its preference for "direct Israeli-Arab negotiations."

But according to Arab analysts and officials a collective and clear Arab endorsement of the holding of the international conference would enhance the idea and could finally contribute to changing the American position.



Reagan ignores demand for new sanctions against S. Africa

By Sue Baker
Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has refused to comply with a law mandating new sanctions against South Africa, leaving it once again to Congress to take the lead in prodding Pretoria towards ending its apartheid racial policy.

"My conclusion is that the imposition of additional economic sanctions at this time would not be helpful," Reagan said in a report he sent to Congress on Friday, one year after legislators enacted a limited sanctions package over his veto.

"The impact has been more negative than positive," said the president, who has imposed sanctions against what he views as Marxist states like Nicaragua but has consistently opposed such measures for racist South Africa.

Under the law, called the 1986 Anti-Apartheid Act, Reagan was required to report to the U.S. Congress after a year on the impact of the sanctions and, if no progress towards ending apar-

theid had been made, impose additional punitive measures.

But while Reagan acknowledged conditions such as ending the state of emergency, freeing Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners and opening talks with black leaders had not been met, he chose to ignore the mandatory call for additional measures.

Many in Congress, angered at what they view as Reagan's flouting of the law, pledged to impose additional punitive measures against the white-minority Pretoria government, setting the stage for a new confrontation between the Republican White House and the Democratic-led Congress.

Congress, pursuing a two-track approach, has also worked to provide increased aid to the so-called "frontline" states to ease South Africa's economic stranglehold on its heavily-dependent black neighbours.

The leader of one of those nations, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, was to meet Reagan on Monday for

talks likely to be dominated by southern Africa's problems including apartheid. Mozambique's own civil war and regional conflicts in Angola and South African-ruled Namibia (South West Africa).

"This is one more law the president does not intend to obey," congressman William Gray, a leading House foe of apartheid, said of Reagan's report on Friday.

"President Reagan once again has become the apologist for apartheid," Gray said. "When will this president understand that apartheid kills?"

Senator Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also voiced disappointment.

"I regret that the administration has failed to comply with the letter and the spirit of the ... Anti-Apartheid Act which mandates that the president recommend additional sanctions if he reports, as he has, that there has not been significant progress in dismantling apartheid," Pell said.

Gray and other House lawmakers said they planned a new push for sanctions early next year and hoped to pass a bill severing all U.S. economic ties with South Africa in protest against its apartheid policy of racial segregation.

But, despite the shift to Democratic control in last year's congressional elections, the more conservative Senate was unlikely to go along with a total trade embargo and U.S. divestment, which many senators view as too extreme.

Instead, Senate aides said, Congress would close loopholes in the current law and impose some new measures, including a ban on imports of diamonds and all strategic minerals.

Last year's sanctions included a ban on U.S. public and private loans and new investments by American business. Also barred were imports of South African steel, iron, coal, textiles, uranium, food, military vehicles and ammunition.

Reagan's report said a year of sanctions had not caused Pretoria to make significant reforms and therefore new measures would not work either.

Congress takes the opposite track, agreeing last year's relatively modest sanctions have not had the hoped-for effect but arguing harsher measures are therefore needed.

"He states that since these goals have not been met by the South African government, we must return to the past — the 'creative diplomacy' of constructive engagement," Gray said, using the term coined by the State Department to describe its policy of quiet diplomacy to encourage apartheid reforms.

"The failure of the (South African) regime to change its racist behaviour should prompt a call for greater restrictions on U.S. economic relations with South Africa," he said.

Beyond the debate over the effectiveness of sanctions versus quiet diplomacy as a tool for change, legislators and activists charge the Reagan administration with a double human rights standard. Some call it racism.

"I've no question that this is a racist president," Randall Robinson, head of the TransAfrica black lobbying group, told Reuters. "He is also hawkish... and that makes for insensitive and bad policy towards South Africa."

Robinson, whose group held almost daily protests outside the South African embassy in Washington during 1985 and early 1986, said Reagan's opposition to sanctions against South Africa while applying them to Nicaragua, Libya, Iran and other nations was "unflinchingly dishonest."

"It only reflects his callous unconcern about the lot and plight of the South African black majority," Gray agreed. "Would this president say, after one year of sanctions, that the time was right for creative diplomacy with (Muammar) Qadhafi in Libya, (Ayatollah Ruhollah) Khomeini in Iran, (Fidel) Castro in Cuba?"

"We know the answer, and so does the world. This administration suffers from a severe case of moral bankruptcy and is the guarantor of racist oppression," Gray said.

New bush war haunts Zimbabwe's borders

After seven years of relative peace, brutal skirmishes are threatening the tranquillity of Zimbabwe's eastern highlands. Victor Mallet, recently in the area, reports on increasing incursions by Mozambican guerrillas.

"NO plucking due to massacre... 27 boys killed," says the well-thumbed logbook at Aberfoyle tea estate on Zimbabwe's mountainous eastern border with Mozambique. The entry was made on December 19, 1976, when nationalist guerrillas were launching attacks into Rhodesia from Mozambican territory. The "boys" were workers.

More than a decade later and after seven years of peace following white-ruled Rhodesia's transformation into black-ruled Zimbabwe in 1980, a new and equally brutal bush war is threatening the tranquillity of the eastern highlands.

Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) have raided Zimbabwe a dozen times since June, killing and abducting civilians, shooting soldiers, robbing stores, laying landmines, poisoning a water well and attacking tea estates.

More than 20 Zimbabweans have died and the MNR raids

along the length of the 1,000 kilometres frontier have presented the government in Harare with the unwelcome prospect of long-term instability in the east as well as the west, where dissidents in a low-level guerrilla war.

As the Rhodesians found to their cost, the hilly Mozambique border is good guerrilla country. At Aberfoyle Club, 60 kilometres off the main north-south road in the area around Mutare, a missile fired at the building in the previous war now acts as the dinner gong.

Ironically, some of the white farmers growing tea and coffee in eastern Zimbabwe are under threat from the side they used to support. The MNR was formed by the Rhodesians from a motley crew of dissidents in 1976 to weaken Mozambique, which was used as a base by guerrillas of the Zimbabwe National Liberation Army — the military wing of the Zanu party now ruling the coun-

try under Robert Mugabe, the prime minister.

South Africa took the MNR under its wing at the time of Zimbabwean independence in 1980 and since then the movement has grown in military strength, although not in political stature, and devastated much of Mozambique. A year ago, the MNR declared war on Zimbabwe itself in response to Zimbabwean army intervention in Mozambique.

The recent attacks across the border appear to be the fulfilment of that declaration, even if a few of the raids were merely to steal food. "A few minor forays could tie up an awful lot of Zimbabwean troops," says one Western diplomat in Harare. "The MNR is active along the entire Mozambique-Zimbabwe border."

An official from another embassy agrees: "It's poised to become a bigger problem," he says. "There are certainly signs that the raids are organised towards stretching the ZNA (the Zimbabwe National Army)." Members of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation are investigating the situation on the

border and seem to have come to the same conclusion.

Zimbabwe has significant political and economic interests in Mozambique and Mr. Mugabe has pledged that his forces will "fight to the last man" to prevent a rebel takeover in Maputo. The Zimbabwe government, anxious to reduce its dependence on South African ports for its trade, keeps about 7,000 troops in Mozambique to guard the oil pipeline, the railway and the road linking Zimbabwe to the Mozambican port of Beira — the so-called Beira Corridor. At times, Zimbabwe has deployed up to 12,000 men in Mozambique and taken a leading role in offensives against rebels.

Among the worst of the recent MNR attacks in Zimbabwe was an incursion into the Rushinga area in the north-east in June in which 11 villagers — including children — were killed and others abducted by a band of about 100 men. The guerrillas left behind leaflets threatening Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania because of their support for the Mozambique government. Zimbabwe later said its forces had killed 22 MNR guerrillas after the attack.

In July, guerrillas sabotaged machinery at the processing plant of the government-owned Kutiyo tea estate near Aberfoyle. In August, they killed four soldiers and a woman at Jersey tea estate near Chipinge and recently they are said to have killed two National Park officials in Gonarezhou reserve in the south-east.

Farmers and the authorities are adopting much the same kind of security measures as those of 10 years ago: Soldiers, militiamen and private security guards prowl tea estates, farms and villages; old security fences are being mended; a radio communications system for isolated homesteads is being revived; and farmers are joining police reserve units.

As the Zimbabwean tea-picking season approaches its peak and casual workers migrate across the border to look for work, the government has started stringent checks of Mozambicans, some of whom are suspected of helping the MNR. Apart from the migrants, there are about 44,000 Mozambican refugees sheltering in four camps in Zimbabwe compared with only 12,000 last year. According to the

office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the number continues to rise as more civilians flee the civil war.

Neither the Frelimo party, which rules Mozambique, nor Mr. Mugabe's Zanu (PF) has a particularly strong local following along their common border. Straddling the central section of the frontier are the Ndau clan, one of the main recruiting grounds for the MNR.

On the Zimbabwean side, there is considerable mistrust of the central government and support for the Zanu splinter party loyal to Mr. Ndabaningi Sithole, now living abroad and thought to be courting the MNR.

The government in Harare, believing that South Africa is behind rebel activities in the east and west of Zimbabwe, is aware that it is militarily and politically vulnerable.

So far, the inhabitants of Zimbabwe's eastern highlands are reacting with resignation rather than panic to the worsening insurrection. Peasants and commercial farmers alike are hoping that they do not have to endure another war like the last one — Financial Times news feature.

Life in a state of earthquake anxiety

By Lee Siegel
The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Living under sunny skies amid swaying palms, it's easy for California residents to suppress thoughts of an earthquake disaster in their future. Last week's strong tremor made reality difficult to deny.

"A lot of the response we got to this earthquake really is a response to the anticipated 'big one,'" said Dr. Jerome Oziel, a University of Southern California psychiatrist and former director of the school's phobia treatment clinic.

Scientists believe there is a 50-50 chance of a giant quake within the next half-century on the San Andreas fault in southern California.

Oziel and other therapists said they received many calls from people fearful of quakes or whose children were scared by last Thursday's tremor, which measured 6.1 on the Richter scale and killed six people, injured more than 100 and caused at least \$75 million in damage.

The "big one" might be 100 times as strong as Thursday's. Federal officials say it could kill up to 14,000 people, seriously injure another 50,000 and cause \$17 billion in property damage.

"Usually we repress the idea of the 'big one' coming," said Dr. Robert Martin, a psychiatrist.

"But when something like this happens, that defence doesn't work. I talked to a lot of people who had trouble sleeping last night."

Many Californians simply shrug off quakes.

"The very first one I went through scared me," said Jurgen Hahneiser, owner of a downtown Los Angeles restaurant. "This one I didn't even get out of bed for."

For the few who have earthquake phobia and the many who suffer temporary anxiety, the tremor brought fears to the forefront.

One secretary in Atlantic Richfield Co.'s 52-floor Los Angeles skyscraper "went through the quake, immediately left, then called her supervisor and resigned," said personnel services manager Ken Bauer. "She said, 'I'll give you a forwarding address as soon as I get a new home outside of California.' That's the last we heard of her."

Oziel said news reports focus on death and destruction, leaving people, especially children, "with the impression the earthquake destroyed half of Los Angeles, while we know our lives really didn't change much."

"Many children slept with their parents," psychologist Alan Yellin said. "Parents were telling me their children were not eating, reporting upset stomachs and

headaches. I had young children say things like, 'I wish I lived in an airplane.'"

Yet, Oziel said, "there's no relationship between the actual death and destruction and the amount of fear people have of earthquakes. You have more people dying in car accidents in any given day than died in that earthquake."

Most Californians fall somewhere between phobic and nonchalant. Yellin said many suffered headaches, upset stomachs, jitters, sleeplessness and sensitivity to noises.

After the quake, "a lot of us went home just drained, emotionally exhausted, and we hadn't done anything all day," Bauer said.

"I was virtually swamped by phone calls," said Yellin. "The first thought that ran through many people's minds was 'here's the great quake.' We all carry with us the knowledge of impending doom, and that knowledge carries stress and anxiety."

Housewife Carol Rae Deegan said she always had warning of hurricanes and tornadoes when she lived in New Jersey, but there are no reliable earthquake forecasts. "I feel helpless. I feel I have no control," she said.

"Some people really will move out of California, and others never would move here simply because of fear of earthquakes,"



Women who rushed out of a Los Angeles hotel in their night clothes look up at swaying buildings.

— Reuter

Oziel said, "A lot of people immediately after the earthquake say, 'never again, I'm moving. But after time elapses, their fear decreases to the extent it becomes manageable to stay.'"

Shadows behind Albanian society in 'glasnost' movies

By Peter Humphrey
Reuter

TIRANA — Albania has long been known as a hard-line Stalinist country, but movies tackling sensitive social problems such as crime and corruption are blowing winds of change through its fledgling film industry.

"Our society is a developing society and has its problems and conflicts," said Krista Dhamo, 54, artistic director at the Albania film studios in the suburbs of Tirana.

"In our movies, we want to show the political and social roots of the problems," he said in an interview with Reuters.

Albania broke from the Soviet orbit 25 years ago and still accuses Moscow of abandoning true Communism.

But while Albania attacks the economic reforms of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, his appeal for glasnost (openness) seems to have a counterpart in its film industry. Revealing movies have become the vogue, exposing some of the problems in this little-known Balkan state of three million people.

Albania is also showing some imported films on television, in-

cluding very "capitalist" ones, such as the mid-air drama "Airport."

The press has also become more matter-of-fact in reporting foreign news, said Western diplomats in Tirana.

"Shadows Behind," slickly directed by Esat Musliu from the novel by Diana Suli, is a classic example of piece of modern Albanian cinema on conflicts in society.

In the opening scene, a handsome lawyer, Agron, celebrates his engagement to the beautiful young doctor Marieta.

Agron later learns his future father-in-law, an official, is mixed up in a huge embezzlement case that he is handling. The father has stolen goods from an exhibition and hidden the profits from selling them in Marieta's bank account.

Torn between emotion and rectitude, he finally breaks his engagement, a hard decision in Albania, where the conservative attitudes of a peasant society influenced by five centuries of Ottoman Muslim domination remain a powerful force.

"Shadows Behind" shows the clash of modern and old thinking in this developing state and warns

those who are too tempted by comforts and luxuries beyond their means.

"Daddy only did it to make us happy," Marieta says in defence, in a last encounter on the Tirana night streets.

"Some people want to take more than their fair share and this film shows society's attitude towards the wrongdoers," said artistic director Dhamo.

"It is an ethical, moral film linked to political themes and social goals. It shows people embroiled in the common property of our society," he replied.

The film not only reveals crime and social problems but also the workings of the police and the courts in an Albanian equivalent of the Western detective story.

Rackets are not as rampant in Albania as in some Soviet bloc states but on roads around the country police are often seen stopping truck drivers to check they are not carrying stolen goods like the character in "Shadows Behind."

Dhamo said the Albania film studios turn out 14 feature films a year, a high output for such a small and poor nation, as well as 40 documentaries and 16 cartoons.

"We expanded on social themes in the past few years, covering the social spectrum and especially treating issues for their psychological depth," he said. "We aim for realism and try to portray things as close to life as possible."

The cinema crowd gathered at the popcorn stand outside a cinema in Tirana have paid just two lek (30 cents) for their tickets, revenue from which Dhamo says never covers the production costs.

The average Albanian monthly wage is 500 leks (\$70 at the official exchange rate). "We are not running on a commercial basis, like all branches of culture. Our production is subsidised," Dhamo said.

From its start in 1957, the studios made only two feature films a year and had to process them abroad. Output picked up in the 1970s, a time when Albania was getting economic aid from China.

The early features were historical and revolutionary dramas "defending the victories of our revolution," said Dhamo.

"But we make very few of these now. People are more interested in contemporary themes."

Ozone pact boosts alternatives to widely used chemical

By Catherine Arnst
Reuter

BOSTON — A new international agreement to protect the earth's ozone layer by limiting a widely-used substance has sparked interest in substitutes for the chemical.

The pact, signed by 24 nations on Sept. 16, calls for curtailment of certain types of chlorofluorocarbons — chemicals that scientists believe attack the ozone layer which protects the earth from harmful ultraviolet rays.

The chemicals are used in aerosol sprays and as cooling agents. Most of the world's producers of chlorofluorocarbons said it could take 10 years to produce alternatives in large volumes.

However, a Philadelphia company, Pennwalt, has been producing a substitute since 1979. And last spring a scientific panel convened by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency concluded that several adequate substitutes were available, but the absence of a market for the higher priced alternatives had slowed their manufacture.

Chlorofluorocarbons, also called CFCs, are synthetic compounds of chlorine, fluorine and carbon first developed more than 50 years ago. The pact only limits

those compounds that are harmful to the atmosphere and particularly affects CFC-12, by far the most commonly used.

CFC-12 is used as a cooling agent in air conditioners and refrigerators, as a propellant in aerosol sprays, in the manufacture of plastic foam and as a cleaning solvent by the electronics industry.

Worldwide sales of the chemical total about \$2.2 billion, \$750 million in the United States alone. The market for equipment that uses it is even greater. Sales of refrigeration and air conditioning systems using chlorofluorocarbons reached \$28 billion worldwide last year.

The ozone pact requires participating nations to keep the use of chlorofluorocarbons in 1989 at 1986 levels, and then reduce consumption by 30 per cent by 1995.

Applications for alternatives now on the market are few, but chemical companies predict that demand will grow over the next five to 10 years as production of CFC-12 drops and its price rises.

Except for the growing concern about the ozone layer, there was little incentive to come up with alternatives to the chemical until 1978, when the United States banned its use in aerosol sprays. Even that ban did not pose a

serious problem for manufacturers, since in the rest of the world aerosol sprays remain the single largest user of the chemical.

Du Pont, the world's largest chlorofluorocarbon producer with 25 per cent of the market, said it has spent only \$15 million since 1980 for research on alternatives.

For decades the substance was heralded as proof of better living through chemistry because it replaced such lethal refrigerants as ammonia and sulphur dioxide.

"CFC is really very desirable in most aspects," said Kevin Fay, executive director of the Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy, an industry group.

"It's non-toxic, non-carcinogenic and non-flammable and it replaced things that are all of those," Fay said. "Ammonia and sulphur dioxide, for example, can kill you if they leak out."

CFC is also cheap — it costs about one dollar a pound (0.4 kg) in the United States — and most of the existing alternatives cost several times as much.

Pennwalt's alternative, for example, called CFC 142B/22, costs twice as much as CFC-12.

"But 12 will quickly go up in price because of the lack of availability, and ours should come down as volume increases,"

said Pennwalt spokeswoman Donna Caplan.

The Pennwalt compound has less than 5 per cent of the ozone depletion potential of CFC-12 and theoretically could be used in all of the same applications, Caplan said. However, she noted that one portion of the compound CFC-142B can be flammable under extreme circumstances.

Still, Pennwalt is the only company now producing a CFC-12 substitute and Caplan said the three plants making the chemical could be geared up to meet demand in some markets.

Pennwalt's compound got a boost when it was incorporated into the safety code for refrigerators by the American society of heating, refrigeration and air conditioning engineers.

Dun Pont's two primary candidates for CFC-12 replacement are CFC-134A and CFC-22.

"We've done toxicity testing and we've got a pilot plant up and running," said Du Pont spokeswoman Kathy Forte. "But we think it will be five to seven years before they reach commercial market."

She said the company was pooling research on alternatives with its competitors in hopes of speeding it up.

U.S. Supreme Court justices back Shakespeare in authorship 'trial'

By Robert M. Andrews
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Three U.S. Supreme Court justices, sitting as an extraordinary literary tribunal, rejected a claim Sept. 25 that William Shakespeare was an impostor whose plays and poetry actually were written by a Elizabethan nobleman.

Justices William J. Brennan Jr., Harry A. Blackmun and John Paul Stevens heard nearly two hours of oral arguments challenging and defending Shakespeare's writings before they rendered their unanimous verdict.

Deliberating before about 1,000 partisan spectators in the Gothic elegance of a Methodist church near the campus of American University, the justices dismissed claims that Shakespeare's 37 plays and numerous sonnets and poems were really written by Edward de Vere, the 17th Earl of Oxford.

But all three justices expressed some uneasiness over their decision — which carries no legal weight. They made clear they believed it would do little to quell a literary controversy over the

authenticity of Shakespeare's works that has raged since the mid-19th century.

"This was an absolutely impossible one," said Brennan, who is senior among the nine justices and has served on the Supreme Court since October 1956. "We do feel a little bit at sea," said Blackmun.

The unusual moot court debate was sponsored by Washington philanthropist David Lloyd Kreger, a retired lawyer and insurance executive and a dedicated advocate of the Earl of Oxford's literary claim to fame. Kreger said he has "very serious doubts" about Shakespeare's credentials.

Sitting on the front row for the oral arguments by two American University law professors was Lord Vere of Hanworth, a 22-year-old Oxford University undergraduate who is leading a trans-Atlantic battle in behalf of his ancestor.

Vere, whose real name is Charles Francis Topham de Vere Beauclerk, said the justices' verdict does not signal the end of the fight to establish Edward de Vere as the true author of the writings historically attributed to

Shakespeare.

"It was really an open verdict," Vere said. "They all qualified their decision and said it shouldn't be taken as the final word. This gives us a platform for further research."

Edward de Vere was an aristocratic dandy and accomplished poet, a well-travelled courtier and a notorious ladies' man who was a favourite of Queen Elizabeth I and rumoured to have been one of her lovers.

His supporters argue that only the Earl of Oxford — not the "thriftily burgher of Stratford" — could possibly have been well-educated and experienced enough to have written the plays whose characters and plots show striking parallels in the intrigues of the Elizabethan court.

De Vere's advocates said it was "socially unthinkable" for an English nobleman of that time to acknowledge writing commercial plays to be performed before paying audiences of commoners. So, they contended, de Vere chose Shakespeare as a pseudonym and may even have paid him as much as 1,000 pounds a year to pose as the real author.

Although Brennan announced that the Oxfordians had failed to present "clear and convincing evidence" that their man was the real author of Shakespeare's plays, Stevens confessed to "a sort of gnawing uncertainty" about Shakespeare.

"I can't help having gnawing doubts that this great author might have been someone else," Stevens said.

If William Shakespeare was indeed an impostor, he added, it is "highly probable" that the Earl of Oxford was the actual author. Blackmun noted that claims of authorship of Shakespeare's works had been advanced in behalf of almost 60 people, including Francis Bacon and Christopher Marlowe. Even though the Earl of Oxford's supporters failed to win, he said, "they came closer to proving their case than anyone else."

Brennan said it was unprecedented in his memory for three Supreme Court justices to render judgments at a moot court proceeding. Blackmun said, however, that individual justices occasionally take part in moot court debates at university law schools.

'World's biggest outdoor stage': To go or not to go

By Mimi Mann
The Associated Press

GIZA PLATEAU, Egypt — "The world's biggest outdoor stage" has become one big headache in a country where big has been beautiful since the time of the pharaohs.

The focus of the controversy is a mammoth, triangle-shaped stage built at the base of Giza plateau for eight performances of Giuseppe Verdi's opera *Aida*. The series ended last Tuesday night.

A proposal to leave it there has pitted government officials headed by the culture minister against the guardians of the country's antiquities, who see it not only as an egregious eyesore but a danger to the monuments themselves.

"It's either me or the stage," Dr. Ahmed Kadry, chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation, said Tuesday. "If it doesn't go, I will."

Egyptian army engineers put together the wooden stage — 120 metres long, 30 metres wide and three storeys high — under the stars of the Sphinx and below the three Giza pyramids, Egypt's most famous monuments about 4,600 years old.

It obscures the ruins of Pharaoh Chephren's valley temple and the Sphinx temple and blocks the lower portions of the Sphinx itself, a 20-metre-high 48.5-metre-long statue with the head of a man and body of a lion.

The plateau normally is used for nightly presentations of the story of ancient Egypt as told in sound and light. For the last week, it has provided the extravagant setting for *Aida*, the tale in song of doomed love between a pharaoh's son and an Ethiopian slave girl.

The first suggestion that the stage should be left in place came from Abdel Hamid Hassan, Giza's governor. He picked up powerful support from Dr. Ahmed Heikal, the minister of culture, who says it would be a boon to tourism.

"I'm eager to keep the new stage ... because it has an impor-

tant cultural and artistic significance and also because it is the largest open-air stage now in the world," he told the state-owned newspaper Al Ahram.

"It cost a lot of money, and it would be a pity to squander this. Also, its presence will invite more and more performances and encourage cultural tourism."

Dr. Zahi Hawass, chief inspector of Giza plateau and custodian of its monuments, vehemently disagreed.

"This stage must go, and I believe the people of Egypt will

support our side," he told the Associated Press.

"It ruins the panorama, which is known through the world. It consumes the only sandy area left on this side of the plateau."

"This theatre undoubtedly is a scientific miracle, but there is a huge contrast between its style and a setting that has remained for almost 5,000 years."

He said leaving it would violate the antiquities organisation rule that "we want to encourage tourism as long as it doesn't affect the beauty of the site. As it is now,

tourists who want to photograph the Sphinx and Giza plateau have to climb onto the stage and stand on the walls."

Leaving it also would be archaeologically disastrous, he said. "This stage stands on the remains of the ancient harbour of Giza plateau," Hawass said. "We know there's something there, and when we get the money we plan to excavate it."

Dr. Saleh Ahmed Saleh, head of the restoration department of Cairo University, also urged removal of the stage for the sake of

the monuments.

"Movement and vibrations caused by this construction would affect the relics, which already are weak because they're so old," Saleh said.

"Pollution has caused a crust on the monuments, partially built with limestone that wasn't the best. Operatic sound with its unusual strength can affect the crust."

Saleh noted that the outdoor theatre holds 5,000 spectators and warned of damage by water seeping from its toilets.

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In the stretch and with Trempolino still to come, Steve Cauthen (spotted shirt) has Reference Point poised to dictate the pace of the race. But the pride of Britain broke before Trempolino emerged from the middle of the pack to beat the leaders by two lengths.

Trempolino outpaces all in Arc de Triomphe

Hot favourite Reference Point breaks at crucial moment, fails to make history.

PARIS (Agencies) — English champion jockey Pat Eddery, riding Trempolino, won the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe for the third successive year on Sunday as hot favourite Reference Point trailed in eighth of the 11 runners.

In one of the biggest surprises since the war, Trempolino easily held off by two lengths Italian challenger Tony Bin, the mount of Cash Asmussen, to win in a record time.

Chief French hope Triptych, ridden by Tony Cruz, made late headway to finish three lengths away in third, the same position she filled last year when Eddery won on Dancing Brave.

The large British contingent could hardly believe their eyes. As usual Reference Point, winner of the English Derby, the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes and the St. Leger, set out to make all the running.

All looked well turning into the straight where Reference Point and American jockey Steve Cauthen still held the lead from the Aga Khan's duo of Sharanaya and French Derby winner Natroun.

Then, suddenly, 300 metres from home, Reference Point folded. A host of horses, including Trempolino, swallowed him up as if he were a thing of no consequence.

Trempolino quickly went three lengths clear and Tony Bin, running the race of his life, could do no more. One-time invalid Reference Point had been aiming to bring the curtain down on a remarkable career with a history-making triumph.

The warm favourite, Reference Point would have been the first horse to win the St. Leger and the Arc in the same season, overshadowing his maternal grandsire Nijinsky who failed here 17 years ago after winning the Leger.

But, history repeated itself. The colt was also hoping to follow in the footsteps of his sire Mill Reef, the last horse to pull off the English Derby-Arc double, in 1971.

The 11-strong field was the smallest since 1946, but as usual it was full of quality and a worthy one to present before French President Francois Mitterrand, making his first visit to the Arc. It was a disappointing end for French veteran Yves Saint-Martin, having a final ride in the Arc before retiring at the end of the season.

Saint-Martin, who has won the race four times, teamed up with French Derby winner Natroun but finished ninth.

Saint-Martin may retire to work in the media. Reference Point goes to stud.

The winning time of two minutes 26.3 seconds broke the record set 12 months ago when Dancing Brave ran home in 2:27.7.

Eddery, winning the race for the fourth time altogether, said: "My horse was always going well and the fast pace suited him. I wasn't very worried because I thought the front runners were

going too fast and I was confident that my horse could pick them up."

Reference Point, beaten some 20 lengths by the winner, suffered a serious sinus complaint seven months ago which threatened his career, but recovered to win the three big races this year.

It was revealed after the race that his trainer, Henry Cecil, had been thinking of withdrawing his horse a couple of days ago.

He felt he had "gone in his coat," indicating he did not look as well as usual. But he decided to let his charge take his chance in a race worth \$685,000 to the winner.

Cauthen said: "It was too bad to be true. I didn't think he would go out like that. He was never floating along."

Trempolino had been second in the French Derby to Natroun and second to another of Sunday's runners, Groom Dancer, who finished last, in the spring.

But he has improved this autumn and handed out a beating to Natroun last month before obliging his supporters here at a price of 20-1.

Trainer Andre Fabre said: "I never lost faith in him despite some back problems in midsummer. He is one of the best I have ever trained."

The colt now heads for the Breeder's Cup turf race over Sunday's distance of 2.4 kilometres at Hollywood Park on Nov. 21 and will stay in America to be trained by Charlie Whittingham.

Fourth place went to English-trained Mtoto, before Sunday the only horse to beat Reference Point this season. He made some progress under South African jockey Michael Roberts to finish a head behind Triptych.

Tabayan, another runner for the Aga Khan finished fifth ahead of Cecil's second string Urban and the Spanish challenger Teresa.

Earlier there was another surprise when Sheikh Mohammad of Dubai's brilliant sprinter Ajdal ran well below form and finished seventh of nine in the Prix de l'Abbaye over five furlongs, (1,000 metres).

Victory went to the Irish challenger Polonia, ridden by Christy Roche.

Reference Point may have cracked a bone above his fore knee during the race, trainer Henry Cecil said on Monday.

The injury almost certainly occurred at the moment Steve Cauthen asked the colt for an extra effort three furlongs (600 metres) from home.

Cecil said: "Our initial thought was that he had gone over the top, but when he got back to the stables he seemed to be lamer and lamer and very sore above his near fore knee."

"The Aga Khan's vet was called into carry out X-rays and although a hairline fracture of the radius is suspected we will have to have more X-rays carried out today."

Cecil explained: "He is very, very lame this morning and had an uncomfortable night. The vets at Longchamp are not happy with the initial X-rays and further investigations are needed."

"I will be sending one of our own vets to have a look at him. If the fracture is confirmed Reference Point will have to stay in France for about six weeks. I will arrange for him to stay at a French stable."

Commenting on the injury, Cecil said: "This game is like that. All I hope is that he will come back safe and sound."

Reference Point has now retired and will take up stallion duties in Newmarket.

The colt, who started 7-10 favourite, had been bidding to become the first horse to win the St. Leger and the Arc in the same year, a feat not even his maternal

grandsire Nijinsky could achieve. His surprise defeat almost overshadowed the brilliant performance of Eddery, who was winning the "Arc" for the fourth time in all.

The English champion jockey conjured an electrifying burst of acceleration out of Andre Fabre's horse and there were immediate comparisons with last year's winner, Dancing Brave.

Eddery said: "I was cruising all the way and he was an exceptional horse on the day. Dancing Brave won just as easily, but that was a different Arc."

The fast early pace set by Reference Point and enabled the race to be won in record time, more than a second faster than the previous best set by Dancing Brave.

Revelation of the race was the Italian challenger Tony Bin who finished a highly creditable second under the driving of American Cash Asmussen.

Gallant mare Triptych, ridden by Tony Cruz, was third for the second year running, just ahead of English-trained Mtoto.

Veteran jockey Yves Saint-Martin, having his final Arc ride, finished ninth on Natroun, who in June had beaten Trempolino in the French Derby.

Sweden to meet India in Davis Cup

BARCELONA, Spain (AP) — Stefan Edberg beat Emilio Sanchez, 6-4, 8-6, 6-4, Monday to clinch the Davis Cup semifinal for Sweden against Spain.

Sweden now has a 3-1 lead with just one reverse singles left. The victory puts Sweden into the Davis Cup for the fifth straight time. It meets India in December. India beat defending champion Australia in the other semifinal.

After heavy rains had caused a postponement from Sunday, Edberg needed just over two hours to beat Sanchez.

On Friday the two singles matches ended under the lights. Mats Wilander beat Emilio Sanchez before Edberg downed Javier Sanchez, the younger brother of Emilio.

Saturday's doubles was completed just before the big storm which caused heavy flood damage in eastern Spain. Sergio Casal and Emilio Sanchez beat Wilander and Anders Jarryd to keep Spain's hopes alive.

However Monday Edberg came back from a 0-3 deficit in the first set to take five straight

games to go up 5-3. Sanchez then held but Edberg took the first set 6-4.

Edberg, gaining more confidence, used his big service and followed it to the net often. In all, he charged the net almost 100 times compared to less than 20 by Sanchez.

The two traded service breaks in the second set but Edberg gained the decisive break in the 13th game and held for an 8-6 victory and a two set lead.

The final set was anticlimactic as the pro-Spanish crowd seemed to resign itself to defeat. The key break was in the third game and Edberg held that margin until the end to enable Sweden to meet India.

It will be the second time that Sweden and India meet in Davis Cup competition. In the 1983 quarterfinal in India, the Swedes won, 4-1.

The final against India will be played Dec. 18-20 on indoor clay at the Scandinavium in Gothenburg, Sweden, site of the 1984 final when Sweden beat the United States.

European soccer roundup

Roma, Real in control

LONDON (R) — Once again the big teams and star foreign players failed to impress in the Italian soccer league on Sunday and Roma, with a man who runs like a butterfly, remained surprise leaders.

In Spain, Real Madrid came from behind to beat Sevilla 3-1 and have now hit 26 goals with only two against after six games.

Roma's win over newly-promoted Pisa came courtesy of a penalty by Poland's Zbigniew Boniek.

But Boniek gave all the credit to Roma's new West German signing Rudi Voeller.

Roma president Dino Viola is also delighted with his new signing, and said he wouldn't swap Voeller for Welsh international Ian Rush even if troubled Juventus offered an exchange.

"I'm happy with my choice. Voeller is both tough and elegant. When he runs he's like a butterfly," Viola said.

Juventus displayed shaky form again going down 2-1 away to Verona and slipped to ninth place in the standings.

It was the northern giant's second defeat in four championship games and despite Wednesday's 3-0 victory over

humble Valtella in the UEFA Cup, Juventus showed they had much to put right before making an impact on this year's championship.

Defending champions Napoli managed a 1-0 win over Avellino in the southern derby thanks to a late goal by Andrea Carnevale.

"We played an excellent match and the team gave the best reply possible to its elimination from the Champions' Cup," trainer Ottavio Bianchi said.

But captain Diego Maradona again failed to score and afterwards kept to a new vow to stay away from the press. Under fire for his poor performance, some papers have said he is fat and out of condition, or losing his world class touch.

Maradona admitted on Saturday he was playing badly but blamed it partly on an old leg injury.

In Spain, Real Madrid are two points clear of Athletic Bilbao, 3-2 winners at Murcia.

Real coach Leo Beenhakker said the first half went wrong because they were trying to break from the centre and "it's difficult to get ahead when your opponents are playing with 11 men back."

NFL strike Sunday: 'A bit of history'

NEW YORK (AP) — There was some good football, some mediocre football and enough bad football for a full show of "football follies."

It was strike Sunday in the NFL, a kaleidoscope of picket lines, empty seats, strange plays, unlikely heroes and goats.

"We've just witnessed a bit of history, I suppose," Bengals coach Sam Wyche said after his team lost 10-9 to San Diego in a game marked by fumbles on three of the first eight plays.

In most places, the "crowds" were hardly that, kept away by pickets or the prospect of B-team football.

And where members of the A-team showed up, they didn't always fare that well.

The biggest hero among the

picket-line crossers was the Colt's Gary Hogeboom, who tied a 22-year-old team record with five touchdown passes in the 47-6 rout of Buffalo.

But St. Louis and New England, with veterans back, lost to Washington and Cleveland, which had none.

Dallas didn't bother to use Danny White, Tony Dorsett or Mike Renfro in its 38-24 win over the New York Jets, one of two previously unbeaten teams done in by the Scrubs. Minnesota, which lost to Green Bay 23-16, was the other.

"Maybe we had an advantage in that not any of our guys came in," Washington coach Joe Gibbs said after his team's 28-21 victory over the Cardinals, who had eight veterans suited up. "The same

group was able to practice together for 10 days."

Just 4,074 fans showed up in Philadelphia's Veterans Stadium, where 1,500 picketers blocked all but one gate and some egg-throwing and car-smashing reported. Inside, the new Chicago Bears looked just like the old ones, registering 11 sacks in a 35-3 win over the Eagles' replacements.

There were 4,919 fans in 80,368-seat Pontiac Silverdome to watch the Ersatz Tampa Bay Bucs come back from a 17-0 deficit to beat the Detroit Lions 31-27. And just 9,860 were in Buffalo's 80,000-seat Rich Stadium, where the Colts routed the Bills, 47-6.

Atlanta, Seattle, New England and New Orleans also had their smallest-ever crowds and there were just 27,728 in Washington's

RFK Stadium, the first time in 160 games over 22 years that the Redskins didn't sell out.

Mile high stadium in Denver, which also always sells out, was only half full and the crowd of 38,494 dwindled to a few thousand in the second half as Houston moved out to what became a 40-10 victory over the Broncos.

Management, predictably, saw a silver lining. The union called it a sham.

"It's better than being shut down," said Tex Schramm, president of the Dallas Cowboys.

"After what I saw on TV today, I felt bad my players are on strike," said Gene Upshaw, the executive director of the NFL Players Association. "They're being cheated and the fans are being cheated."

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Furukawa 0 vs Intercontinental Hotel 2

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World coffee prices rise after accord on quotas

LONDON (R) — World coffee prices headed up on Monday after producer and consuming nations agreed to reimpose export quotas to tighten a surplus-laden market.

If the quotas are adhered to, analysts said, coffee drinkers can expect to pay a little bit more in

cafés and supermarkets, while finance ministers in Third World producer nations will heave a sigh of relief.

Many of these nations are in dire trouble because of low commodity prices. Brazil, the biggest coffee producer, is also the biggest Third World debtor. Ivory

Coast is another big producer and, like Brazil, has suspended debt repayments.

The package "is a good one, it is fair and square," Brazil chief delegate, Mr. Jorio Dauster, said, as 12 days of haggling in London to set the new export quotas in the International Coffee Organisation (ICO) ended early Monday.

The pact aims to lift average prices to at least a floor of 120 U.S. cents per pound (0.45 kilogramme). They tumbled to five-year lows around 90 cents in March and lately were around 106 cents. London prices opened on Monday at their best in nearly eight months, up a quick 4.5 cents on news of the ICO pact.

Quotas to limit how much an ICO member can ship to other members, take effect on Tuesday, 18 months after an earlier quota system lapsed.

It was abandoned when drought in Brazil drastically cut that nation's crop, but better Brazilian weather this year has resulted in an oversupply.

Earlier talks to reimpose quotas among the 50 ICO producers and some 30 consumers collapsed in March, while the present deal is a compromise.

Several consumers, led by the United States, objected to producer proposals for assigning quotas on grounds they depended too much on political horse-trading among the producing nations.

In the compromise pact, consumers accepted the producer formula for the 1987-88 season. But quotas in 1988-89 will be set more according to U.S. ideas, taking into account objective factors like actual supply and stocks.

Brazil, which refused to take any cut in its quota back in March, agreed a symbolic reduction from 30.55 to 30.48 per cent of the available global market.

fixed for this year at 58 million bags, each of 60 kilogrammes (132 pounds).

Analysts said Indonesia did not get quite as big a quota as it would have liked in the new share-out. But no nation took a major cut on what used to ship under the pre-1986 quota package.

Dealers said consumers probably have large stocks, with up to 10 million bags stacked in warehouses, so a ceiling should be kept on prices for the time being. But between October and December coffee when roasters have their busiest time, quotas could bite. New York prices might easily soar to 135 cents, one trader predicted.

What matters most to Third World sellers, which also include Colombia, Mexico and several other Central American states, Indonesia, Kenya and a group of Francophone African countries, is that the pact is designed to give the market a floor.

While not fond of anything that smacks of manipulating a market, the United States has favoured a coffee pact partly because it will help the economies of its Western hemisphere allies, analysts say.

Roasters, too, have been anxious to have quotas back so that they can operate in a stable market.

"Without quotas it's been impossible to plan our business because of the extreme price volatility on the world market," a representative of a big European roaster said.

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has one of the world's most successful commodity price-fixing pacts.

Even OPEC, however, had trouble reassigning quotas after a disastrous price collapse last year and, although it has now got oil prices up around a target of \$18 a barrel, several members have violated quotas.

A tin pact collapsed in 1985. It used the device of a buffer stock to support prices, but that ran out of money.

OPEC cuts oil overproduction

LONDON (R) — OPEC average daily oil output fell by about seven per cent in September from a 12-month peak in August but the group was still exceeding its own self-imposed ceiling, a Reuters survey showed.

In Lagos, OPEC President Rikman said crude oil production in September was "substantially lower" than in August when the group overshoot its ceiling by a wide margin.

In a television interview on Sunday he did not specify the production figures, but asked if they were within OPEC's self-imposed ceiling of 16.6 million barrels per day (bpd), he said "perhaps not."

Reuters correspondents polled traders, shipping sources, oil company executives and market analysts in the Middle East, Europe, Asia and Latin America for an assessment of OPEC output.

The sources estimated average September output by OPEC at 18.5 million barrels bpd, down from 19.9 million in August.

That limit was set, and quotas were mandated for each of the 13 members of the group, so as to keep the market tight enough to hold prices around \$18 a barrel.

Several members began exceeding quotas this summer when oil demand picked up and free market prices rose above \$18, partly because of tension in the Gulf. But demand later sagged, and prices slipped in an oversupplied market, forcing OPEC to

somewhat in recent weeks but those for many crudes remain below \$18.

Kuwait September output is estimated at 1.4 million b/d, including its share of Saudi-Kuwait Neutral Zone output.

This is below 1.85 million b/d which Kuwait was estimated to have pumped in August, but analysts said this figure may have been inflated by Kuwait's buildup in floating storage outside the mouth of the Gulf as an insurance against hostilities in the waterway. Kuwait's OPEC quota is 0.996 million b/d.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) produced above OPEC quota at 1.65 million b/d after 1.8 million in August.

In early September output was still around August levels with the leading emirate producer, Abu Dhabi, pumping up to 1.5 million b/d. Abu Dhabi output gradually fell to around 1.3 million with Dubai producing around 350,000 b/d. The UAE quota is 0.948 million b/d.

Iranian output fell by some 500,000 b/d to around 2.1 million in September, below its quota of 2.369 million. This reflected Iraqi attacks on its tankers and oil installations as well as buyer resistance, analysts said.

Spot market prices of many OPEC crudes are below official OPEC prices, but buyers' attempts to secure discounts have been refused by almost all members, analysts and traders said.

This has resulted in a standoff by some buyers which has affected Iran more than most OPEC members. This is because buyers have sometimes preferred to look for sour grades of crude, of the kind Iran sells, from other producers whose delivery is more certain, traders said.

Saudi Arabia produced 4.5 million b/d including Neutral Zone output in September. It did not violate its 4.345 million b/d quota which excludes Neutral Zone oil.

Iraq, which refuses to honour its 1.54 million b/d quota, on grounds it is lower than Iran's, produced some 2.4 million b/d. Output rose 300,000 b/d from August as slight technical problems with a new 500,000 b/d pipeline through Turkey are said to have been overcome. Iraq is approaching its theoretical maximum output of some 2.55 million b/d, analysts said.

Analysts said if OPEC output continues around estimated end September levels for the rest of this year, stock levels at the end of 1987 will be on a par with those at the end of 1986.

This could allow OPEC to raise its official reference price of \$18 towards \$20 at its scheduled December ministerial meeting, some analysts said.

But if OPEC does decide to raise prices it would be foolish for it to give this impression before the meeting, they said. Buyers would be likely to raise stocks, which would then flow to the market early in 1988, depress demand for more OPEC oil and thereby put pressure on prices.

U.S. economists see higher growth, inflation

WASHINGTON (R) — A group of prominent economists predicted on Monday that there will be continued economic expansion during 1988 but it will be accompanied by higher inflation.

"While the nation's business economists have generally maintained their confidence about real growth, they have become more pessimistic about inflation," said Mr. Jerry Jordan, president of National Association of Business Economists.

Its members include about 4,000 corporate, private and government economists. The association is holding its annual meeting in New Orleans but released a text of its 1988 forecast in Washington.

The economists predicted gross national product or GNP, the measure of all goods and services production, would grow at a real rate of 2.7 per cent during 1988 after three per cent expansion in 1987.

GNP grew 2.2 per cent in 1986 from the fourth quarter of 1985.

Most economists expected the dollar to be further devalued, with 55 per cent forecasting it would drop another 10 to 30 per cent in value by 1991.

GreenSPAN backs gold, commodity role for currency rates

Meanwhile, U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) Board Chairman Alan Greenspan gave his backing on Sunday to a commodity price index to help stabilise currency exchange rates.

The idea was floated by Treasury Secretary James Baker at last week's International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank annual meeting in Washington. Britain proposed a similar scheme at the same meeting.

Mr. Greenspan said a gold and commodity index would be helpful as an indicator of a "flight from currency," which could often be a warning sign of an international inflationary spiral.

What gold has been very useful as an indicator of, is the flight from currency," Mr. Greenspan said on U.S. television.

But he stressed that he opposed using the gold standard as a direct basis for the Fed's monetary policy decisions.

Mr. Greenspan said that if monetary policy was based on the price of gold, "we would be going on a gold standard, or on a commodity standard and I think that would be inappropriate at this stage."

Gold and other commodity prices rise when inflationary concerns erode investor confidence in paper currency.

While the Baker plan is simply to give gold a broader role as an inflation indicator, monetary analysts have said the plan indicates that the metal will be assigned a significant weighting in the commodity basket.

Mr. Greenspan stressed he did not expect a flight from currency. "Nobody at the moment is talking about returning to the gold standard," he said.

Dollar strengthens but dealers fear higher interest

LONDON (R) — The dollar began the week in robust form, but falling bond prices in Tokyo signalled investor concern that U.S. and Japanese interest rates are headed higher.

The markets reflected the message from last week's International Monetary Fund (IMF) annual meeting in Washington, where leading finance ministers vowed to defend the dollar, but acknowledged fears that the cost

of borrowing may have to rise.

Dealers said an Iranian general's warning that an attack on U.S. bases in the Gulf may be justified had perhaps also helped the dollar, investors' favourite currency in times of tension.

"It looks like they've got a very good floor under the dollar after G-7," said a London currency dealer, referring to new pledge at the IMF by the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations not to let

the dollar resume the long slide it began in 1985.

It began in Europe at its best in seven weeks and, although it drifted a little lower, traded around midday worth 1.8445 West German marks and 147 yen, up from 1.8430 and 146.40 in London on Friday.

But dealers in both Europe and Asia note that U.S. trade figures for August are due on Oct. 14. The U.S. trade deficit has been

the chief factor weighing down the dollar and bad figures could trigger new selling, testing the resolve of G-7 central banks to stabilise the market.

Gold bullion was fixed in London on Monday morning little changed from Friday's close at \$455.15 an ounce.

Stockbrokers waited for Wall Street to open to see if the rally seen in New York last week would find a new head of steam.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following were the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.6225/35	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3062/72	Canadian dollar
	1.8435/42	West German marks
	2.0747/57	Dutch guilders
	1.5370/80	Swiss francs
	1.2040/50	Belgian francs
	6.1375/1400	French francs
	1330/1331	Italian lira
	146.92/147.02	Japanese yen
	6.4575/4625	Swedish crowns
	6.7375/7425	Norwegian crowns
	7.0900/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	455.25/455.75	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices dropped back from their mid-session highs, easing gently ahead of the Wall Street opening and then falling quickly as the first hour of trading on the New York market progressed, dealers said.

"Today's trading has been much the same as last Friday's — people are still bullish long-term," one dealer said. Others said that the afternoon's drift reflected tight profit-taking, rather than sustained selling.

By 1427 GMT the FTSE 100 index was up 10.2 to 2,392.4. It touched a high on Monday of 2,399.9 and many analysts believe the FTSE could be poised to go through July's 2,443.4 record high.

News that new U.K. credit in the three months through August totalled a smaller than expected £8.92 billion compared to the previous £8.34 billion was seen as positive for shares.

One analyst said the figures went some way to allaying recent worries over inflationary overheating in the U.K. economy.

Government bonds gained up to ½ point in steady trading. Sterling's stronger performance against the dollar also helped underpin both shares and gilts as did easier conditions in U.K. money markets Monday, dealers said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Kuwait Airways fires 350 employees

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's national airline recently dismissed about 350 staff to cut costs, its chairman was quoted on Monday as saying. Kuwait Airways Corporation Chairman Ahmad Al Mishari told Arab Times the move was designed to help the airline cope with difficult market conditions in the region. The airline, which employs around 6,000 people, expects to report profits of around 200,000 dinars (\$714,000) in the year ended in June, the same as in 1985-86.

IDB approves \$9m loans to Tunisia

JEDDAH (OPECNA) — Under two agreements signed at the weekend, the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) will extend \$9 million to Tunisia for sulphur imports. The first credit of \$3 million will go to the Tunisian Chemical Industrial Magribium Company, while the second one of \$6 million will be extended to the chemical industrial company of QAFA.

Saudi non-oil exports rise

RIYADH (OPECNA) — Saudi commercial and industrial ports handled more than 64 million tonnes of non-oil commodities in 1986, an increase of 18 per cent over 1985. Industrial ports witnessed an increase in non-oil commodity exports from 26 million tonnes in 1985 to 35 million last year, while 3.4 million tonnes passed through commercial ports compared with 1.7 million tonnes during 1985. The kingdom imported 12 million tonnes of foodstuffs in 1986, besides construction materials (7.6 million tonnes), livestock (4.08 million tonnes) and miscellaneous goods (3.5 million tonnes).

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1987

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Righer Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Early morning confusion must be overcome and replaced by a cool head.

Apply yourself to understanding the points of view of those against whom you are fighting. Be very

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) New ideas should be put aside for now. Concentrate on finishing up some existing work which has piled up and been ignored.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't worry about the cost of a new project you have in mind; the expense will be worth it. This is a good evening for socializing.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) A partner may be difficult to get along with today. Keep any promises you've made to your family. Entertain this evening.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Revisions concerning a contract can be made easily if you collaborate with an associate. Work on improving

the atmosphere at home.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't take up the valuable time of others with trivialities. Changing your attitude toward your mate can yield fine results tonight.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) This morning is not a good time to make vital decisions. Take care of personal matters first. Have fun with good friends this evening.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You are not thinking very clearly this morning, so follow the directives of your superiors. Be more thoughtful of your family.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Put your anxieties behind you and try to be a happier, more productive person. Plan a little trip with friends for the near future.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Postpone a meeting with a good friend, and attend to promises you have made. Team up with your mate in planning the future.

If Your Child Is Born Today He or she will have a talent for forming lasting and beneficial relationships, whether of a business or personal nature. Your progeny will have the ability to advance quickly in the professional world, and will be extremely energetic and personable as a salesman.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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THE Daily Crossword by Victor Jambor Jr.

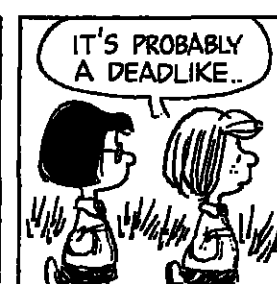
ACROSS	DOWN
1 Current	1 Ceiling sliding door
5 Used a gun	2 Just
9 Hair style	3 Key
13 Spice	4 Crag, abbr.
14 Fabian man	5 Flavors
16 Shut the door	6 Spartan gear
17 Up above	7 Seven edges
18 Level	8 Hunky
19 Smoky air	
20 Golf gear	
21 Bell's cousin	
22 Certain genre	
25 Santa	
26 Bridges	
27 Process paper	
32 Particle	
33 Obscure Lent	
34 Yo-yo	
35 "Citizen's"	
36 Impetuous	
37 Periods	
38 Glaciarium stuff	
39 Minor role	
40 Ward off	
41 Saw-edged	
43 Oases	
44 Grampus	
45 Disposed	
46 Ask someone to leave	
51 Self-esteem	
54 Anticipation	
55 Live	
56 Walt plane	
57 Utility	
58 customer	
59 Yes — I	
60 Rose or	
61 Hamilton bills	
61 Fixed time	
62 Vicinity	

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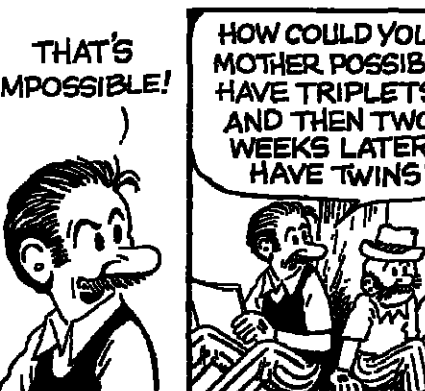
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

10 Anticraft	47 Drench down	52 Fence door
11 Tear down	48 —door policy	53 Theater's
12 Heb. measure	49 Way out	54 old
13 Imposition	50 Urgent	56 Resort
14 Mole		
15 Golf		
16 Gap		
17 Packed		
18 Corner or tier		
19 Access		
20 Optimistic		
21 Slalom		
22 Reputation		
23 Deck covers		
24 Mild oath		
25 Transport		
26 Below average		
27 Counsel's		
28 crew		
29 For the time		
30 —door policy		
31 Theater's		
32 old		
33 Resort		

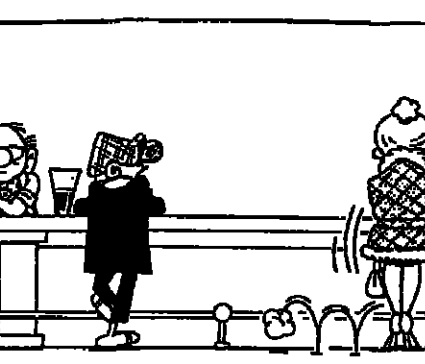
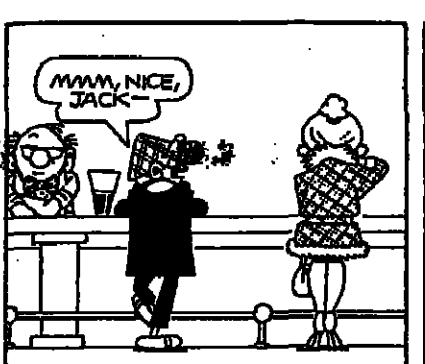
Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"I'm shedding my skin. I get embarrassed if people watch me undress. Cover your eyes!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UGLD

NALST

VIPSEL

PANDEM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: DEMON HITCH POPLAR TYCOON

Answer: When you're playing the game of golf, nothing counts like this—YOUR OPPONENT

China moves troops into Lhasa and gives deadline for Tibetan surrender

LHASA (Agencies) — Hundreds of soldiers or military police arrived at Lhasa on Monday as heavily armed security forces patrolled the Tibetan capital after a bloody riot last Thursday in which up to 19 people were killed.

The reinforcements, seen by reporters arriving on special planes as China tightened security ahead of the 37th anniversary on Wednesday of China's army entering Tibet.

Chinese authorities in Lhasa have called for the surrender of "Tibetan separatists" they say were behind the riot.

The official Tibet Daily newspaper said on Sunday that "separatist elements" had until Oct. 15 to give themselves up or face severe punishment.

The warning was also broadcast on loudspeakers and in notices in Chinese and Tibetan in public places.

On Monday, hundreds of heavily armed police patrolled the streets of Lhasa. Reporters saw 10 trucks, each carrying between 20 and 40 policemen armed with sub-machine guns drive through the centre of Lhasa near the scene of the Oct. 1 riot. Some had machine guns mounted on their cabs.

Tibetans said the show of force was meant to deter further outbreaks of violence before and on Oct. 7.

A convoy of about 30 vehicles drove through Lhasa early on Sunday morning with several hundred prisoners, some of them monks.

Tibetan sources said they believed the monks were from Sera monastery, sealed off by police since Thursday.

A group of Sera monks, known for their military prowess centuries ago, led a pro-independence march through Lhasa's Jokhang Temple, Tibet's holiest shrine, on that day.

Their arrest sparked off bloody rioting for over five hours, during which a police substation was burnt down.

Witnesses said police firing killed at least six people. Reliable Tibetan sources quoted by Reuters said up to 19 people were killed, including 10 policemen. The official casualty toll is six dead and 19 policemen seriously injured.

Monks at Tibet's three leading monasteries urged the United Nations on Monday to support their call for independence and denouncing human rights violations under Chinese rule.

"We Tibetans have asked the Chinese who have occupied our country to leave," said a written statement issued by religious leaders at the Sera, Ganden and Drepung monasteries.

The Chinese have taken away our human rights for 30 years but the Tibetans will continue to fore-

ver recognise (the) Dalai Lama as leader," the monks' statement said.

"The U.N. should support our just cause and we hope the lovers of human rights will come to Tibet to see for themselves," said the statement, written in Tibetan. A copy of it was obtained by the AP and translated by Tibetan sources.

In New Delhi, the Dalai Lama's office denied Chinese charges that he was responsible for the violence but said more protests were expected inside and outside Tibet.

"Tibetans were not responsible for the violence in Lhasa and certainly not his holiness," said Tashi Wangdi, spokesman in New Delhi for the Tibetans.

"The Dalai Lama did not know about the incidents in Lhasa when they were taking place," he said, adding that he regretted the violence.

"The Chinese authorities are responsible for what is happening in Tibet," Wangdi said.

"Certainly more demonstrations will occur. Unless Chinese authorities change their attitude, Tibetans will have no other alternative... the resistance will continue inside and outside Tibet."

"What happened in Lhasa recently represents the feelings of Tibetans worldwide."

The Dalai Lama was Tibet's civil and religious leader until China annexed the remote Himalayan region in 1950, enforcing a centuries-old territorial claim.

Fiji leaders fail to reach accord

LAUTOKA, Fiji (Agencies) — Fiji's four main political leaders met Monday for the first time since the Sept. 25 coup but failed to resolve the country's constitutional crisis.

After the meeting, ousted Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra said his coalition delegation could not accept constitutional changes demanded by coup leader Sitiveni Rabuka.

Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, dismissed last week as governor-general by Colonel Rabuka, said in a statement after the meeting that he would not allow the situation in Fiji to deteriorate to a point where it would be "irretrievable and cause untold suffering to the people."

"It would be inexcusable to sit and do nothing," Mr. Ganilau's statement said. It did not say what he might do, but said he could not remain silent.

However, alliance party chief and former Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara said he would accept Col. Rabuka's terms if it meant Mr. Ganilau could regain his executive powers.

The talks were held at Mr. Ganilau's resort residence. Reporters were kept away.

Col. Rabuka went to the meeting with a list of what he called minimum requirements to get agreement from Mr. Bavadra, Mr. Mara and Mr. Ganilau on constitutional changes. He said acceptance of his requirements would return authority to the governor-general and move Fiji to eventual democrat rule.

No immediate comment was available from Col. Rabuka who had earlier said the meeting could be the last chance to avoid Fiji becoming a republic.

Col. Rabuka has given himself powers Monday to appoint a new chief justice and supreme court judges.

His decree was read on army-controlled Radio Fiji, and follows his announcement Thursday revoking the constitution and declaring himself head of state.

Col. Rabuka also gave himself the prerogative of mercy, powers previously held by the governor-general.

Mr. Ganilau held executive powers as Queen Elizabeth II's representative in this former British colony.

The governor-general remained head of state after Fiji's independence from Britain in 1970. He has her support and that of the Fijian judiciary and most Western countries in his stand so far against Col. Rabuka.

Col. Rabuka and sources close to Mr. Ganilau told Reuters that the two men aimed to have Queen Elizabeth sanction the colonel's plan for Fijian political dominance.

Mr. Bavadra's rejection was a stumbling block, they said, but they believed Mr. Ganilau could still recommend the proposed constitutional changes to the queen.

Quake aftershocks spread panic in south California; damages mount

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Another aftershock jolted southern California on Monday, after the most powerful one that followed last week's severe earthquake killed at least one person, injured 200 and shattered buildings and nerves.

Hundreds of frightened residents fled their damaged homes and stayed outdoors, refusing to enter structures, as panic spread after Sunday's pre-dawn aftershock, the 22nd measuring above three on the Richter scale since Thursday's magnitude 6.1 temblor.

Within 3½ hours of Sunday's big aftershock, three more above magnitude 3 on the Richter scale shook the area.

An aftershock measuring 3.4 was recorded at 12:05 a.m. (0705 GMT) Monday, said Robert Finn, spokesman for the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. There were no immediate reports of damage, and a police dispatcher said it triggered few calls.

"Psychologically, these people are in pieces. They were already upset and this has really done them in," said Frank Sapient, a

Red Cross shelter director in Whittier. "I think a lot of the people are in some state of shock."

One woman died of a heart attack suffered moments after Sunday's aftershock, bringing the earthquake death toll to seven, officials said. Damage since Thursday's quake has been estimated at \$108 million.

The magnitude 5.5 aftershock rumbled through southern California at 3:59 a.m. (1059 GMT). It was felt in a wide area extending 160 kilometres from the epicentre.

The greatest damage was in San Gabriel, where a bell tower crashed into the 1,500-seat civic auditorium, causing at least \$500,000 in damage, officials said.

In suburban Whittier, which sustained most of the damage Thursday, police cordoned off a large part of the city's badly damaged downtown business district. Thirty businesses and about 800 homes were damaged last week.

Many southern Californians ran from their homes as the earth began to shake Sunday.

"All the lights went out. It felt like the sky was falling. I thought the whole house was coming down," said Marta Jimenez of suburban Montebello.

She and her husband moved a mattress and cushions onto their lawn and set up camp, listening to a portable radio. Many neighbours did the same.

Craig Mathew of Thousand Oaks in Ventura county was roused from sleep when it hit. "I felt one jolt at the beginning, then a steady rock-and-roll, like last time," he recalled. "I said, 'here we go again.'"

South Californians should expect even more aftershocks, possibly for weeks, said Don Kelly of the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington.

"Although aftershocks follow no precise pattern, such tremors are a common occurrence after a sizeable earthquake. They are caused by strain, instabilities introduced into the earth by the main shock," Mr. Kelly said.

The Whittier area again bore the brunt of destruction during the 10-second jolt.

Commonwealth urges military aid to S. Africa's neighbours

LONDON (AP) — Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal, in his annual report released Monday, called for defence aid for South Africa's black-ruled neighbours, saying that protecting them militarily was as vital as development help.

Mr. Ramphal said that discussion of ways to step up aid to Mozambique, wracked by famine and civil war, would be a priority at next week's summit meeting of the Commonwealth, the 49-nation association of Britain and its former colonies.

Mr. Ramphal wrote the report before the Sept. 25 military coup in Fiji, another Commonwealth member. The coup, the second this year in the South Pacific island, is also expected to dominate the Oct. 13-17 meeting in Vancouver, Canada.

In his report, Mr. Ramphal focused on aid for South Africa's neighbours, making no specific demands for stepped up sanctions against South Africa.

A dispute over sanctions, which British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher opposes, dominated the last Commonwealth summit two years ago in Bahamas.

Zimbabwe and Zambia, among South Africa's most hostile neighbours, joined pledges — with Britain alone dissenting — to impose tough measures such as cutting off air links. But the neighbouring nations, known as the frontline states, have not implemented the embargoes because these nations depend heavily on South Africa economically.

"Development efforts simply cannot succeed while South Africa intensifies its threat to the rail, road and port links of SADC countries," Mr. Ramphal wrote in his report. "Upholding their territorial integrity has become a concomitant of economic assistance."

4 hurt in Islamabad bomb blast

ISLAMABAD (R) — Four people were injured on Monday by a bomb in Islamabad's main vegetable market, the first such attack in the Pakistani capital, police said.

Witnesses said the blast gouged a half-a-metre deep hole in the ground at Sabzi Mandi market, a part of the capital frequented by Afghan refugees but far from the main government offices and embassies.

About 200 people have died this year in bomb attacks which Pakistan says are aimed at forcing it to drop support for rebels in neighbouring Afghanistan. None of the saboteurs have been caught.

Interior Minister Nasim Ahmad Aheer, asked about Monday morning's blast, told reporters:

"A superpower has chosen a very ugly way to blackmail Pakistan. I make it clear that Pakistan will neither surrender nor deviate from our present stand on the (Afghan) issue."

The most devastating attack was on July 14 when twin car bombs killed 73 people in the heart of Karachi, Pakistan's biggest city.

One month ago, five people were killed at a bus station in Rawalpindi, Pakistan's military headquarters. An unexploded bomb was found the same day on a bicycle at Sabzi Mandi.

The government of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq has sheltered three million refugees who have fled across the border since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

In another development, Pakistan has acknowledged that some of its troops were killed in a clash with India late last month over a glacier in the disputed Himalayan state of Kashmir.

State (Deputy) Defence Minister Rana Naeem Mahmood told parliament on Sunday the Pakistani troops had "given the optimum sacrifice of even laying down their lives to defend the motherland," the official APP news agency reported.

But he gave no figures of casualties.

Soviets unveil secrecy over their chemical arms

SHIKHANY (AP) — Only six months after acknowledging it had chemical weapons, the Soviet Union unveiled details of its 45 nations to this top-secret military base to display its arsenal and dramatise its call for a chemical weapons ban.

The weekend visit to the Shikhany proving ground, on the windswept steppes of Central Russia, was a graphic example of the new Soviet policy of openness on security matters, advocated by Communist Party chief Mikhail Gorbachev.

Foreign diplomats, military experts and journalists were brought from Moscow on jetliners to a barbed wire-ringed enclave some 16 kilometres from the Volga River to view Soviet chemical bombs, warheads, artillery shells and other munitions.

Many of the 110 diplomats and chemical warfare experts, who are negotiating a ban on chemical weapons at the Geneva disarmament conference, donned gas

masks to watch Soviet chemical troops in rubber suits destroy the toxic agent in a 250-kilogramme chemical bomb.

The 36-hour trip to the base 640 kilometres southeast of Moscow illustrated a shift in the Kremlin's public policy on chemical arms. For years, the Soviets refused to confirm they possessed toxins designed for warfare.

In March, Yuri K. Nazarkin, the Soviet ambassador to the Geneva talks, acknowledged their existence for the first time. That month, the Warsaw Pact called on delegations in Geneva to approve a draft convention this year that would ban chemical weapons worldwide.

Mr. Gorbachev announced April 10 that the Soviet Union had ceased making chemical weapons. The United States stopped manufacturing toxic munitions in 1969, but is scheduled to begin production of binary chemical weapons Dec. 1.

The clergyman played a leading role in bringing the two sides together.

The last public negotiations between the government and the rebels ended in discord on Nov. 30, 1984.

Indian force prepares to comply with Jayewardene's ultimatum

COLOMBO (Agencies) — Indian peacekeeping troops prepared on Monday to carry out President Junius Jayewardene's orders to restore peace in Sri Lanka's Trincomalee district, which has been rocked by six days of ethnic violence.

Military sources said more Indian and Sri Lankan security forces were expected to be deployed and joint patrols increased with orders to arrest law breakers.

A curfew clamped in three areas of Trincomalee, a district of 255,000 people in north-eastern Sri Lanka, was relaxed for seven hours and police reported that violence had decreased.

Since clashes between Tamils and Sinhalese flared up again last Wednesday at least 18 people, including a Buddhist monk, have been killed. In addition, 500 buildings have been damaged and 5,000 people made homeless.

Officials said the violence began when the Tigers, a powerful Tamil militant group, tried to drive Sinhalese from Trincomalee, which Tamils claim as part of their homeland.

Tamils, fighting for an independent state in northern Sri Lanka, are the country's minority ethnic group but Trincomalee — a tourist playground before the troubles started four years ago — is one of their strongholds.

Mr. Jayewardene on Sunday summoned Indian and Sri Lankan military chiefs for a meeting to discuss the clashes and told the Indian commander to take action immediately in cooperation with the Sri Lankan security forces to stop the violence in Trincomalee.

Mr. Jayewardene warned that if the Indian forces did not move to quiet the violence in the eastern province, he would order the troops home and send in his own soldiers.

Mr. Jayewardene's warning was the strongest to date that he was losing patience with India, which brokered a peace pact aimed at ending the Tamil insurgency.

Nirupam Sen, acting Indian high commissioner in Sri Lanka, responded by saying that India accepted its responsibility "of ensuring law and order and the protection of all communities."

Mr. Jayewardene called the meeting after Sinhalese residents in Trincomalee staged a demonstration against what they called the reluctance of the Indian troops to take action against the Tigers.

More than 8,000 Indian soldiers and 1,000 Indian paramilitary police have been deployed in the island's north and east to supervise the implementation of the July 29 peace accord.

A semi-autonomous provincial council is to be set up to administer the north and east in an attempt to meet the grievances of Tamils who say they are being discriminated against.

Split widens over presidential candidacy in S. Korea opposition

SEOUL (AP) — The nation's main opposition alliance broke ranks Monday over which of South Korea's two top opposition leaders should run for president in upcoming elections.

The split emerged after 46 leaders and senior members of the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution held a news conference to urge that the opposition pick a presidential candidate on grounds that clearly would favour opposition leader Kim Dae-Jung.

"We believe the most important task at this stage is to bring in democracy by overcoming the authoritarian military reign in upcoming elections," the group said in a statement.

The participants are all allied to Kim Dae-Jung, but they did not advocate him by name. They instead advocated his position without acknowledging their support for him.

Other coalition leaders, including supporters of rival leader Kim Young-Sam, issued a statement saying the 46 did not speak for the coalition. Aides to Kim Young-Sam, who declined to be named, said the Kim Dae-Jung supporters were a minority within the coalition.

Kim Young-Sam and Kim Dae-Jung both appear intent on running in presidential elections later this year, despite a joint promise that just one of them would run. Each has demanded the other drop out of the race and both have refused to compromise.

The coalition had been making a major effort to get the two Kims to agree on a single candidate until the split emerged Monday.

Many opposition supporters have expressed anger and dismay over the fight between the two Kims for the candidacy of their Democratic Reunification Party in elections to be held before Dec. 20.

In addition, the six-month GAO investigation turned up documents seen by investigators as relevant to Congress' Iran-contra probe, but which were not turned over by the White House under a sweeping request for all documents which could have a bearing on the investigation.

"It makes me wonder what else is still being hidden from Congress and the American people," said Representative Dante Fascell, the opposition Democrat who is chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Public Diplomacy Office was set up by the White House in June 1983 to lobby Congress for increased economic and military aid in support of administration policies in Central America and to head off "crippling restrictions" on such aid, according to its first chief, political appointee Otto J. Reich.

The office has come under criticism before for awarding contracts to International Business Communications, a public relations firm that worked closely with fired White House aide Oliver North on private efforts to help the Contras.

IBC's president, Richard Miller, along with conservative fund-raiser Carl "Spitz" Channell, have pleaded guilty in the Iran-contra case to conspiracy to defraud the government by illegally

GAO inquiry finds State Department office running illegal propaganda effort

WASHINGTON (AP) — An office within the State Department engaged in an illegal, covert propaganda effort to generate support for the White House's Central America policies, according to congressional investigators.

The office of Public Diplomacy for Latin America and the Caribbean, created in 1983, has at times arranged news media interviews for leaders of Nicaragua's contra rebels and generated opinion articles opposing the leftist Sandinista government while carefully concealing its role in the publicity effort, according to investigators for the General Accounting Office (GAO).

For example, a March 11, 1985, opinion column in the Wall Street Journal on the offensive threat posed by Soviet attack helicopters in Nicaragua was attributed to Rice University professor John Guilmartin Jr.

GAO, Congress' investigative arm, said Prof. Guilmartin's status as a paid consultant to the public diplomacy office and the office's collaboration on the article apparently were not disclosed to the newspaper.

The GAO concluded that the activities "were misleading as to their origin and reasonably constituted 'propaganda' within the common understanding of that term," and violated a legal ban on use of federal money for propaganda not specifically authorised by Congress.

using a tax-exempt foundation to raise money for contra weapons.

Two days after the Wall Street Journal opinion article appeared, Johnathan S. Miller of the Public Diplomacy Office sent "confidential-eyes only" memorandum to Patrick J. Buchanan, then Reagan's director of communications, offering "illustrative examples of the reich 'white propaganda' operation."

In the memo, the office claimed credit for the Guilmartin article in the journal, noting that its author "has been a consultant to our office and collaborated with our staff in the writing of this piece. It is devastating in its analysis of the Nicaraguan arms buildup. Officially, this office had no role in its preparation."

The Miller memo also noted that a paid consultant to the office was preparing anti-Sandinista articles which were to be submitted to the Washington Post and the New York Times under the names of contra leaders Alfonso Robelo, Adolfo Calero and Arturo Cruz.

In closing, Miller told Buchanan that the activities he had described were "merely... to give you a flavour of some of the activities that hit our office on any one day" and that he would not be communicating regularly with the White House "since the work of our operation is ensured by our office's keeping a low profile."

Kaunda says his son died of AIDS

LUSAKA (AP) — President Kenneth Kaunda, in an admission dramatising the severity of the AIDS problem in his South African nation, said Sunday his son's death last year was caused by the disease.

"It does not need my son's death to appeal to the international community to treat the question of AIDS as a world problem," Mr. Kaunda told a news conference on the lawn of State House, the official presidential residence.

"It is something that is so serious, that once again I plead with the World Health Organisation and those in a position to help fund the campaign against AIDS."

Mr. Kaunda's son, Masuzga Gwebe Kaunda, died Dec. 21 of liver and kidney failure. He was 30.

"How my son got AIDS I don't know," Mr. Kaunda said. There is no known cure for acquired immune deficiency syndrome, an affliction in which a virus attacks the body's immune system, leaving victims susceptible to a wide variety of infections and illnesses which usually are fatal.

AIDS is most often transmitted through sexual contact, mostly between homosexual males. In Africa, the disease also affects heterosexual men and women.

Mass with cats and dogs dedicated to St. Francis

ROME (AP) — An occasional yip or meow accompanied the prayers at a solemn mass at a central Roman basilica Sunday night that was dedicated to nature-loving St. Francis of Assisi. Dogs, cats, even a turtle were among the invited guests at the unusual service at St. John of the Florentines Basilica, organised by animal welfare groups with the support of the parish priest. The Roman Catholic mass featured readings from the Bible about the fifth day of creation — that of animals, a rendition of "The Hymn of Creatures" attributed to St. Francis, and a special blessing for the furred and feathered attendees. Children and adults brought along parakeets in cages, a turtle in a box and a white duckling that cautiously approached the altar in mid-liturgical. Cats and dogs were in abundance, although their owners were advised to wash them thoroughly before bringing them into church.

Illegal car gets into more trouble

DUBLIN (R) — An illegally imported car, turned over to Irish police for undercover work, ended up on the wrong side of the law again after being stolen outside a bar. A Dublin detective, given the Swedish Saab by Irish customs, went in the car for a drink at his local pub where it was taken by thieves to stage an armed robbery.

Missing woman found frozen

NEW YORK (AP) — A family member discovered a 55-year-old Brooklyn woman, who had been missing for more than a month, frozen solid in her kitchen freezer, police said Sunday. Her 29-year-old son, Jerome, found the woman packed into the one-metre-high freezer section of a standard-sized refrigerator, police said. "She was not a large woman," said a spokesman. Mrs. Holman had no visible wounds and her body was taken to the medical examiner to determine the cause of death. The woman had been reported missing in August. Jerome told police his mother lived alone. Since her absence, he had been stopping by her apartment to pick up the mail and water the plants, Jerome told police. He said he opened the refrigerator for the first time on Saturday.

New Miss Italy named after first one found to be 'Mrs.'

SALSMAGGIORE TERME, ITALY (AP) — Princess Michela Rocco di Torrepadula was chosen Sunday as the new Miss Italy, the second in a month after the first winner was discovered to be a "Mrs." and a mother — and was disqualified. Miss Rocco di Torrepadula, 17, who plays the flute, has a brown belt in karate and wants to be an actress, was heavily favoured after model Mirka Viola, 19, was dethroned. Judges had not been aware that Miss Viola was married and had a two-year-old son when they named her Miss Italy. For the second pageant, contestants were required to prove their single status.

34.1 million crimes committed in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Americans were victimised by an estimated 34.1 million crimes last year, down three-quarters of a million from 1985 and more than seven million from the peak year of 1981, the government reported Sunday. The survey of about 100,000 people in 50,000 households by the Bureau of Justice Statistics found that the rate of violent crime dropped 6.3 per cent last year compared with 1985 and has fallen 20 per cent since 1981. The survey counts crimes whether or not they were reported to police and uses the results to estimate the number of criminal incidents nationwide. Criminologists say the five-year downward trend is due to the movement of people born after World War II out of the 15-to-24 age group most prone to commit crimes. The number of assaults per 1,000 people fell 7.9 per cent last year, while there were smaller declines in the rates of rape, theft, burglary and household larceny, according to the survey. Motor vehicle theft rates rose 5.4 per cent in 1986, apparently reflecting the increasing tendency of organised crime to get involved in stealing autos. Robbery rates, meanwhile, went up 1.4 per cent.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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IF YOU DRINK THE WATER...

Neither vulnerable South deals
NORTH
♠ J 6 5 4
♥ 10 7 6
♦ A 8 7 5
♣ 9 7

WEST EAST
♠ 7 ♠ K 10 2
♥ J 2 ♥ K 9 5 3
♦ K J 9 3 ♦ Q 10 6 4
♣ K 8 6 4 3 2 ♣ 10 5

SOUTH
♠ A Q 10 9 3
♥ A Q 8 4
♦ 2
♣ A Q J

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
1 ♦ 4 NT Pass 5 ♠
5 ♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: Three of ♠

The World Mixed Pair title has traditionally been won by North Americans. This year proved to be no exception as two Californians, Jon and Pam Wittes, kept the title on the continent.

Jon was declarer on this deal. He might have done better to have passed five diamonds round to his partner, for the 4-1 trump split would have led to a hefty penalty and five spades was by no means laydown. Fortunately, West's com-

petitive four no trump bid gave away the lie of the cards. The diamond lead right away took care of declarer's only sure entry to dummy. At trick two declarer successfully finessed the

queen of hearts. Then came the key play — the jack of clubs. There is a saying in the Old Country: "If you drink the water you die, and if you don't drink the water you die!" Had West taken his king, declarer would have discarded a heart on the third club as East ruffed, and a heart ruff would have been the entry for the trump finesse which would have assured the contract.

At the table, West elected not to put in his king of clubs. Declarer abandoned that suit and continued with the ace of hearts and another. In the king, East reverted to diamonds. Declarer ruffed, led his last heart and overruffed with the table's jack when West tried to promote a trump trick by ruffing with the seven. A finesse of the queen of trumps held, and declarer cashed the ace. He followed with the ace of clubs and the queen, ruffed on the board. East could choose when he wanted to take his master trump for the defenders' second and last trick.